Middletown Transcript.

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Select Poetry.

LEAFLETS OF MEMORY.

My thoughts have gone back to a lovelier scene,
To a spot more enchantingly fair,
Than Italy's mountains and valleys of green,
Or India's balm-scented air—
To the place where my infantile footsteps first played,
Through the lily-decked vale by the rill—
To the place, where in childhood, I gambolled and played,
In the grove, near the foot of the hill.

There, a streamlet as pure as its waters are rife,
Rolls brightly and quietly on,
Till it mingles its waves with the waves of the Tife,
And is lost in the beautiful fawn.
By the side of that brook is the place of my birth—
But the cottage has mouldered away!
And that mother has passed, like a star from the earth,
To a home that will never decay.

In fancy, I wander again to that spot—
The voice of that mother I hear!
I stand in the porch of that vine-trellised cot,
The place to my memory so dear!
But Fancy betrays! and reality seems
A burdensome weight to my soul!—
It beacons me on with illusory gleams,
While its Stygian waves o'er me roll!

A WINTER MOONLIGHT.

The moon above the eastern wood
Shone at its full; the hill-range stood
Transfigured in the silver flood,
Its bright snows flashing cold and keen,
Dead white, save where some sharp ravine
Took shadow, or the sombre green
Of hemlocks turned to pitchy black
Against the whiteness at their back.
For such a world and such a night
Most fitting that unwarming light,
Which only seemed where'er it fell
To make the coldness visible.

Popular Tales.

A HEART OF GOLD.

I thought I loved him. Why? Why because it was so grand to have a lover. I was just sixteen years old, pretty, and a back-wood's girl. John May was one of father's "hands"—a tall, gay fellow that I was fond of. All the other girls liked him, even my sister Lydia, who was even prettier than I; and still he wasn't "well off," and had no good prospects. He had his mother and little brother to take care of, and was only a "lumber hand." So my mother told me when they first talked over my proposal from him—father, mother and my sisters. I hadn't anything to say only that I loved him, and by-and-by they half withdrew their objections, and let me do as I would.

He did love me. I can remember now a thousand little sacrifices he made, that showed as plain as could be that he loved me with a true, unselfish affection. If I was only proud of his straight limbs, strong hands, curly, flaxen hair, and frank laugh, I knew how all the girls envied me when he began to show, as plain as day, that he was in love with me.

When he went up the mountain with me one day, and rested on the ledge, he asked me—flushing up to his handsome eyes—to be his wife, because he loved me. I thought I should have an engagement ring to show. But after we were engaged, he never seemed to think of it. The girls said that they did not believe that I was engaged to him, and I thought John ought to consider that I had a right to a ring. I said so.

"John," said I, pouting, "you ought to give me a ring."

He looked surprised.

"Why, Katie," said he, "a ring don't amount to anything."

"Yes it does," I answered; "it means that we are engaged."

"But don't we know it, darling?" he added, kissing me fondly.

"Yes, but other people don't. I can't tell everybody, and they ought to know it."

"We'll show them a marriage certificate by-and-by."

"I don't want to be married at present."

"Very well then, don't trouble yourself about other people until you are. See here, Katie, here is a little gold heart; it was made out of the first dollar I ever earned, when father died and I had mother and Jimmy to take care of, I got it made for a keepsake. Take it and wear it to remember me by."

It was a pretty little bright thing, but it was not the engagement ring that I wanted. I kept pouting, but John treated me as if I were an unreasonable child, and when I wouldn't laugh and chat with him, he grew grave, kissed me gently and went away, leaving me by myself in the moonlight on the porch. I was so angry that I cried—I had no idea that he would refuse me; he had never before refused me anything. He had always appeared glad when I expressed a wish that he might gratify it. I could not bear that he should deny me so coolly, when he saw how my heart was set on the thing; speaking briefly, and disregarding my resentment as though I were a child.

I had not sat alone but a minute before I heard his step again. He came close to my side, and put his arms around me.

"Katie," said he, and I could see how gentle and earnest he looked in the moonlight, "if I could get you a ring easily, I would do so, but I cannot. I cannot do so without sacrificing the actual needs of those I love. You know, dear, that you are going to marry a poor man, and you must learn what the words prudence, frugality and economy mean. I had to learn them long before I was as old as you are. Your desire for the ring is only a whim, Katie, it isn't a necessity. I am living very strictly now, that I may deprive my dear mother of nothing in her old age, if I make you my wife next year. You know what my means are. Katie, won't you be good and help me?"

He looked so firm and good, yet so sorrowful and wistful, that I cannot understand now why I was so stubborn and wicked. I looked him defiantly in the eyes.

"How mean!" said I.

He straightened himself quickly, and stepped back from me. Then he said, in an altered voice:

"Do you think so, Katie?"

"Yes," I answered; "it's as mean as dirt to talk economy to me about such a thing. It was bad enough for me to have to ask for it; any other man I know would not have obliged me to do it. It is mean, and it alters my feelings towards you. Take back this heart, I do not want it."

My hand trembled, and so did his, and the heart dropped to the ground.

He picked it up.

"You don't want my heart, Katie?"

I was silent.

"Katie, speak to me."

But I would not speak.

"Good night," said he, and turned away. I dropped my head down and sat there sullen, for an hour after he had gone down the hill road.

At last the clock in the kitchen struck nine. I was damp with dew, and arose to go into the house. Just then I saw some one riding up the hill on horseback. Pretty soon I saw who it was,—Bradford Terry, who owned the tract of land on the other side of the hill, and more woods than any other man in the country. He drew up his horse at the gate.

"Good evening, Miss Katie; are you waiting for your lover?"

I don't know what made me say it, but I answered:

"No; I haven't any lover."

Bradford Terry was a little, shrewd, business man, with a small body and a more insignificant soul. I knew it very well, yet I waited for him to speak again, sitting there on his fine, iron-gray horse.

"Haven't? well I'm glad to hear it. I was afraid you were going to throw yourself away on some poverty stricken fellow—John May, for instance."

My cheek burned at his words, but he was looking at me shrewdly, and I tossed my head.

"No, indeed!"

"Too pretty for that. Ah, these handsome girls know their value. Miss Katie, would you marry an old fellow like me if he was rich, and would make a lady of you?"

I laughed coquettishly.

"You are not very old, Mr. Terry."

"Only fifty—square fifty—and you are sixteen. Is that too much difference?"

I was silent.

He had dismounted, and standing beside me was trying to take my hand.

"Pretty one," said he, "will you be my wife? You shall dress in silks and diamonds."

"Diamonds!"

"Yes; diamonds on your white neck, and on your little hands, and around your wrists. They will glitter like your eyes. Will you have them."

"Yes," fired with the dazzling vision of myself which arose before me. "I'll marry you if you'll give me all I want."

"I will. You shall have all the money you want, and spend it as you please.—You may buy what you like."

"I will marry you."

He looked at me in the moonlight.

"Now, you won't change your mind to-morrow?"

"No."

"I shall hold you to your promise. See here, will you wear this?"

He slipped a ring from his finger. I caught the glitter of a splendid diamond.

"Yes."

He placed the ring upon my finger.

"Now you are mine. Beauty, good night!"

I bent my head in silence. He mounted to the saddle, and looking steadily back at me, rode slowly away.

I went to my chamber and retired. It was strange, after all this excitement, that I could sleep; but I fell into a heavy slumber, and did not awake until morning. It was late, and the sun was shining into the room. A little cup, quaintly formed of birch bark, which John May had idly fashioned one evening, as we sat together, stood on the stand at the bedside. I put out my hand, smiling, to take it, when the diamond glittered in the light. Then all the work of the previous night flashed upon me.

For a long hour I lay still, thinking, as I had never thought before. At last I decided to abide by my decision. I would keep the diamond. I would be the wife of Bradford Terry, and have more diamonds, and luxury without stint.

After this, I did not see John May for months. The news of my engagement to Bradford Terry, the rich landlord, spread like wildfire. The girls, my old schoolmates, looked at me with a sort of awe; my mother was in a state of constant agitation and surprise at the honor to be conferred upon the family, and I laughed carelessly at all, and thought of the diamonds.

I don't think I was myself all the winter. My mother wondered why I was so wild and restless.

"Why don't you sit down, Katie?" she would say. You must learn to be dignified and composed."

I'd run away from them all, and walk the hills, to come home pelted by the storms. I liked them. I'd rush, in the face of the lightning, over the crags, and standing on the dizzy heights, sing wildly, with the thunder for chorus. I would scream recklessly until the woods would throb with echoes. Then I would come home and act rationally for a day or an evening.

Spring came. The river opened, and the logs, which had been bedded in the stream all winter, while it was frozen, came floating down with the blocks of ice. In some cases they came over the falls, a giant network of ponderous logs, thundering, foaming, straining, and wallowing in their entanglement, now and then blocking up the river's course, and calling for peril and enterprise among the timber hands, that they might be disengaged and sent smoothly on their way to the sawing district, two miles below.

When news first came that the ice had broken up, the men started from their winter quarters and prepared for labor.—An impulse to go up the river and see them at work, seized me. I went secretly, for my father would not have given his consent.

I went at daylight, one glistening morning, to a large ledge of rocks which hid in the bushes, overlooked the river without being seen. Bruising the sweet wild bayberry and fern, I crouched down there and waited for the men to come. I could hear their voices, and I knew that the logs were coming.

The river seemed to hurry as it flowed, as if in fear of an impending disaster.—Already I could hear the thundering of the breaking ice and plunging logs as they went over the falls.

Listening, watching, waiting, I forgot myself and fell. I had just heard the approaching shouts of the men, and a nearer familiar voice as it called an order. Then I lost my senses as I reeled headlong into the river.

I might have died there and been happy, but love was stronger than death.—Through the half-unconscious distress of drowning I heard the voice I knew better than that of the mother who bore me. I flung out my arms, struggling with the cold current, was clasped and lifted back, living, to my father's arms. I knew where I was; then came a warning shout:

"Quick! quick! John, the logs are coming!"

I saw it all; it was too late; and the logs swept down upon the struggling form and pale face. He went under them, and I never saw his face again. They took him from the river two miles below, but no one was allowed to see him—not even his mother. The heart I would not have was lost to me forever.

"Did I marry Bradford Terry?" Yes. Why not?

Original Articles.

The following beautiful "Snow Sketches" are from the pen of a fair contributor, whom we are pleased to welcome to our columns:

For the Middletown Transcript.

SNOW SKETCHES.

NUMBER ONE.

I took a walk this evening to try what Nature's cool, fresh breath might do toward quieting the "fevered pulse of care." Huge snow waves, heaped up high on either side of the road, reminded me of the Israelites passing through Egypt's dread sea. The scene was very, very beautiful—the unsullied snow tossed into foamy billows by the rough winter winds, seemed so real that I stopped, almost expecting to see them move. Some of these waves rose suddenly with edges sharp and clearly defined; others were gently curved and so exquisitely poised it would seem a breath might destroy the balance. Here and there one rose higher than the rest, and, bending over, fell in down-dropping feathery flakes. And farther, and farther on, as far as the eye could reach, here a convex surface, there a concave one, beautifully undulating and seeming to have a restless motion, yet oh, so still, and calm, and pure, as if a voice had been heard o'er a troubled sea, saying "Peace, be still." The red rays of the setting sun reflected on the snow seemed warm and glowing. I watched the red light die away and a cold blue take its place; this, too, paled, and the silver radiance of the full moon flooded the earth with it's splendour.—With a sigh, I turned away, feeling painfully that human vision was all too weak to gaze upon such manifestations of the glory of God.

NUMBER TWO.

O the bewildering beauty of these winter morns! How the eye is dazzled with the gleaming glory of a world powdered with diamond-dust! Every object, even the most homely, is transformed into a thing of radiant beauty. The unsullied purity of the snow-covered silent earth—the foliage blooming with beauty that a breath may dissolve. Every shrub is sheathed in silver sheen—each tiny spray fringed with fairy frost-flowers all its own—dainty lace-like leaves of the most exquisitely delicate forms. The air is filled with the falling frost-flakes glittering in the sunshine like tiny sparks of light—the purple rim of the distant horizon—the beaming blue above. What pen can picture it! What tongue can tell of it!

Heaven, how beautiful thou must be,
If earth is naught compared with thee!

If you are angry with him who reproves your sin, you secretly confess your anger to be unjust. He that is angry with the just reprover, kindles the fire of the just avenger.

Ladies Department.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Impatient women, as you wait
In cheerful homes to-night, to hear
The sound of steps that, soon or late,
Shall come as music to your ear;

Forget yourselves a little while;
And think in pity of the pain
Of women who will never smile
To hear a coming step again.

With babes that in their cradle sleep,
Or cling to you in perfect trust;
Think of the mothers left to weep,
Their babies lying in the dust.

And when the step you wait for comes,
And all your world is full of light,
O, woman, safe in happy homes,
Pray for all lonesome souls to-night!

The Fashionable World.

A New York correspondent writes from that city as follows, about the spring fashions and the latest novelties in the fashionable world:

The spring fashions will, we predict, be exceedingly attractive. Suits and costumes will be *en rogue* for the street, and they are as pretty as they can possibly be. Two or three narrow flounces or more, probably frilled, will finish the bottom of the short skirts, and over these the long sac or pelisse will be tied with a wide sash. A blue or green silk skirt with a black silk over-dress open on the sides, and handsomely trimmed with lace or gimp, is very effective. We need hardly suggest that the opportunities for trimming up and using up old skirts for these costumes are only limited by the number one happens to have on hand. Double skirts with very short sacs or fancy jackets will also be worn, and later suits composed of a dress with pelerine cape or *Marie Antoinette* fichu, the latter being particularly adapted for thin dresses. A new spring jacket for a suit is cut very short and with capes, like the old-fashoned *brctelles* which cross the shoulders and terminate in a point, ornamented with a tassel which hangs pendant at the back of the sleeve.

A charming dress of white tulle, puffed lengthwise and dotted with small bows of white satin ribbon, was relieved from its bride-like appearance by an over-dress of black lace, made gored and with the bodice all in one piece, *a-la Princess*. These lace dresses are among the novelties of the season. They are shaped very gracefully to the form, and finished with scollops upon the upper and lower edges, and add immense style to a low *Princesse* evening dress; which by the way, may be made in the simplest manner, if a lace over-dress is to be worn with it. Dresses of crape and tulle, trimmed with leaves and garlands, are altogether the most stylish for evening wear, but they are less worn than formerly, because considered too expensive and too frail. Not is, in many cases, economically used instead of tulle, but the effect is much less soft and delicate, and not near so becoming. Black tulle *bouillonne* make a most elegant evening dress, divided by leaves or a simple thick cord of black satin. To produce the gored shape, the *bouillonnes* must be made lengthwise upon a stiff foundation, and widened out toward the bottom of the skirt. There are always rich silk dresses and embroidered dresses, but they are all alike; and present no features of special discussion.

The new chemisettes, it must be remarked, are all in the *Marie Antionette* style. The dress is cut very low, and the chemisette is either composed of folds of tulle or of guipure laces made very open, like a handkerchief tucked into the boddice, in the style which belongs to the reign of the unfortunate queen. The resemblance is all the more perfect to the costumes of the period when the fashionable lockets were suspended from a black velvet ribbon round the neck.

There is a color much in vogue just now, called *Celadon*. It is a sort of dull sea green—something like green jade. Celadon is the name of a personage in De Urfe's romance of L'Astree, distinguished for the extravagance of his love; and from him any languishing lover—soft even to stupidity—came to be called a Celadon. When the tint of a dull sea-green was brought under the notice of the ladies of France, they said that "there was their Celadon again." It was a tint characteristic of him, and it should be called Celadon.

The *Du Barry* is the latest style in bonnets. It has a round crown and an oval brim, which faces up from the front. It is small as yet, but strongly suggests the wide, flaring brims of the last century, from which we hope, however, mercifully to be delivered. The style is also in accordance with that of sixty years ago, the satin or velvet being laid smooth upon the foundation, and the trimming consisting of a short plume or bow of satin ribbon, with jewelled centre, perked straight up on the side. The *fanchon* for evening wear have taken the *Marie Stuart* figure, and are newly ornamented with a rose or rosette, in loops or leaves, placed directly over the front.

There were five Saturdays in February. This will happen again in 1896. At the next leap year, 1872, there will be five Thursdays in February; in 1876, five Tuesdays; in 1888, five Sundays; and so on, a retrogression of two days in the week for every leap year for seven returns, until Saturday returns again in 1896, when there will be five Saturdays.

When we are ready to do a thing, let us do it. Let us never wait for time or tide; they never wait for us.

Our Olio.

The Troubadours.

The Troubadours of the south of France, the earliest poets of western and southern Europe, flourished between 1100 and 1200. They were sought after by the great and the affluent—were the admiration and the delight of all the gay ladies and cavaliers at the different courts of France, Spain and Italy, and they animated and enlivened all festivals by their gayety and wit. The Troubadours were not only poets, but they also recited tales after the manner of the Arabians, and no doubt, did much to introduce a taste for romantic fiction among their countrymen. Many of them were engaged in the crusades, and this also tended to nourish a chivalrous and enthusastic spirit.

It may perhaps not be amiss to inquire whence arose these facts, and how did they acquire this taste for poetry and romance? As early as between 1000 and 1100 the Arabian kingdom of Spain had imbibed the taste for learning which was so extremely diffused among the Saracens or Arabians. A great number of schools and academies were founded in Spain, to which the youth from the south of France resorted in great numbers. It is also said, that at one time the Arabians of Spain extended their kingdom into France, and that the two races of people were intimately blended together. In the year 1035, Toledo was conquered by Alphonso, king of Castile, and he invited a great number of lords and knights of France to engage in this war. Toledo was taken, and by this means one of the finest and most celebrated of the schools of Spain was alike open to both Arabians and Christians. The Christians of southern Europe resorted in great numbers to this school and also to others, and thus was diffused a taste for learning and for poetry, and thus may we account for the origin of the Troubadours. The Troubadours were mostly of the south of France—were often knights and noblemen—and we even hear that sovereign princes were votaries of the "gay science." The court of the king of Provence, the most refined of western Europe, was the chief resort of these bards, and their poetic festivals were celebrated among other nations. But after the commencement of the 13th century, we are surprised that we hear no more of the lovers and cultivators of the "gay science." They have passed away as a shadow, and even their language has sunk into utter oblivion. The flames of religious persecution raged with destructive fury in the south of France. In the memorable crusade against the Albigenses, the inhabitants of Provence were mostly destroyed, and the Troubadours shared the fate of their countrymen. A whole race was utterly destroyed, and even their language was no longer remembered.

The poetry of the Troubadours is altogether original, and unlike that of either the Greeks or Romans. It was exceedingly simple, and love was the principal subject—they sometimes personified love, and then he was represented as a cavalier mounted upon a fine horse. They also personified the attributes of loyalty, mercy, &c. By those who have studied the poetry of the Troubadours, with particular interest, we are informed that it possesses a brilliancy and a charm peculiar to itself, and that while engaged in the perusal we may fancy ourselves transported to a new fairy land, peopled with a race of beings as whimsical and fantastical as we can well imagine.

Among the most distinguished of the Troubadours, was Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England, renowned for his exploits in the Holy Land. Arnaud de Marveil and Arnaud Daniel are also often mentioned, and it is said that their poetry possesses uncommon merit. The history of their lives contain no uncommon incidents. Among all these facts, however, there is no one among them whose history presents such a variety of interesting and romantic adventures as that of Pierre Vidal. He was born in Provence about the year 1165 or 1170, and at an early age evinced an uncommon talent for writing poetry. He composed a great number of love songs which were mostly addressed to a lady of Marseilles to whom he made a great many professions of attachment. In the celebrated crusade in which Philip Augustus of France and Richard king of England were engaged, he went to the Holy Land, and entered into the service of Richard. Here his conduct was so extravagant, as to afford great entertainment to his friends, who played all sorts of pranks with him. In short, he was a perfect madman or knight errant, for he supposed himself to be the most valiant of knights, and that he was beloved by all the ladies. At the island of Cyprus his friends contrived a most ridiculous farce of which he was the dupe. They introduced a Greek lady to him, whom they pretended was descended from the emperors of Constantinople. Vidal married her, and as he fancied that he should one day mount the throne of the Eastern Empire, he assumed the title of Emperor, and caused a splended throne to be carried before him when he passed through the streets, much to the amusement of all who beheld him. When he returned to France, he still displayed the same mixture of extravagance and folly, and he fell in love with a lady of Carcasonne, named Louve de Pennatier, and in order to do her honor, and to ingratiate himself with her, he assumed the name of Loup. He clothed himself in the skin of a wolf, and then caused the shepherds to go in pursuit of him. They chased him over the mountains till he was ready to expire, and then he was carried to his mistress, who seems to have taken little or no notice of him. He died in 1229.

His poetry is much extolled; it is said to abound with noble and elevated sentiments; his style was good, and he inculcates many excellent maxims.

National Salutations.

Arabs are very ceremonious. If persons of distinction meet, they embrace, kiss each other's cheeks, and then kiss their own hands. Women and children kiss the beards of their husbands and fathers. Their greetings are marked by a strong religious character, such as:—"God grant thee his favours." "If God will, thy family enjoy good health." "Peace be with you," etc.

Bohemians kiss the garments of the persons whom they wish to honor.

Burmese apply their noses and cheeks closely to a person's face, and then exclaim:—"Give me a smell;" attributable to their great use of perfumes.

Ceylonese meeting superiors, prostrate themselves, repeating the name and dignity of the individual.

Chinese are most particular in their personal civilities, even calculating the number of their reverences. Of equals they inquire—"Have you eaten your rice?"—"Is your stomach in order?"—and, "Thanks to your abundant felicity."

Egyptians kiss the back of a superior's hand, and as an extra civility, the palm also. Their favored country is strikingly portrayed by asking:—"How goes the perspiration?"—"Is it well with thee?" and, "God preserve thee."

English.—An old salutation in polite society was—"Save you, sir," an evident abbreviation of "God save you, sir!"

French.—*Comment vous apportez vous?* which literally signifies "How do you carry yourself?"

Germans. In some parts of their country they invariably kiss the hands of all the ladies of their acquaintance whom they meet.

Greeks.—The salutation among the ancients was "Rejoice!" Among the moderns, "What doest thou?"

Hollanders, with their proverbial love of good living, salute their friends by asking, "Have you had a good dinner?"

Italians, on meeting, kiss the hands of ladies to whom they are related, with the strange inquiry, "How does she stand?"

Japanese remove their sandals when they meet a superior, exclaiming, "Hurt me not!"

Laplanders, when they meet on the ice, press their noses firmly together. Why?

Mahomedans.—"Peace be with you;" to which the reply is—"On you be peace:" to which is added, "And the mercy and blessings of God."

Moors of Morocco, ride at full speed toward a stranger, suddenly stop, and then fire a pistol over his head.

New Guinea people place on their heads the leaves of trees, as emblems of peace and friendship.

Pelew Islanders seize the foot of the person they desire to salute, and rub their faces with it.

Persians salute by inclining the neck over each others necks; and then inclining cheek to cheek, with the extravagant greeting, "Is thy exalted high condition good?" and, "May thy shadow never be less."

Poles bow to the ground with extreme deference to friends they meet, with the significant inquiry—"Art thou gay?"

Romans in ancient times, exclaimed, "Be healthy;" or, "Be strong," when it was customary to take up children by the ears and kiss them. The Pope makes no reverence to mortal, except the Emperor of Austria, by whom he is kissed.

Russian ladies only their hands, but their be kissed by friends. The by inquiring, "How do you Be well."

Siamese prostrate selves before superiors. When a se examines whether he has been eating anything offensive; if so, he is kicked out; if not, he is picked up.

Spanish grandees wear their hats in the presence of their sovereign, to show that they are not so much subject to him as to the rest of the nation. When the royal carriage passes, it is the rule to throw open the cloak to show that the person is unarmed.

Swedes are by no means demonstrative in their courtesies; on meeting, they simply inquire, "How can you?"

Turks cross their hands, place them on their breasts and bow, exclaiming, "Be under the care of God"—"Forget me not in thy prayers"—"Thy visits are as rare as fine days"—an ancient greeting, as it is by no means applicable to their present country.

DISADVANTAGES OF EASY TRAVELLING—In the year 1672, when throughout Great Britain only six stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written by one John Cresset, of the Charter House, for their suppression, and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance is the following:

"These coaches make gentlemen come to London upon every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives come up, who rather than come such long journeys on horse back, would stay at home. Here, when they have come to town, they must presently be made in the mode, get fine clothes, go to the plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after." What would the old fogy say, now, in these days of railroads and telegraphs?

Wit and Humor.

A Sharper Outwitted.

A certain constable a sort time since espied a tin peddler pursuing his trade, and like a pickerel after a minnow he rushed at him and inquired:

"Have you a license to sell?"

"No," coolly replied the itinerant vender of pots and pans, "I haven't."

"Well, sir, I'll attend to your case," says the Dogberry.

"All right," says the peddler.

The eager official rushes off to the nearest justice and obtains a warrant, and armed with the awful document starts after the offending itinerant. After a long chase he was found, and hustled before the justice, who read to him the warrant, and asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty.

"Not guilty," says the unabashed peddler.

The justice and constable opened wide their eyes to such contumacy.

"Not guilty," quoth the former, "don't you peddle goods around here?"

"Yes," replied the alleged culprit.

"Well, have you a license?" asked Rhadamanthus in "sarcastical" tones.

"Oh, yes," said the travelling agent.

"Why," said the justice—quite another expression coming over his countenance—"didn't you tell this gentleman that you had no license?"

"No, sir."

"Yes you did," shouted tipstaff.

"No I didn't, quietly replies the peddler.

"I say you did," vociferated the constable.

"I swear I didn't," persisted the peddler.

"Well, what did you tell me, then?"

"You asked if I had a license to sell, and I told you I hadn't; and I haven't a license to sell," continues the peddler, in an injured tone, "for I want to keep it to peddle with."

Freddy, a fair-headed youngster of four summers, the other day, after being for some time lost in thought, broke out thus:

"Pa, can God do anything?"

"Yes, dear."

"Can He make a two-year old colt in two minutes?"

"Why," said the astonished parent, "He would not wish to do that, Freddy?"

"But if He did wish to, could He?" insisted Freddy.

"Yes, certainly, if He wished to."

"What! in two minutes?"

"Yes, in two minutes."

"Well, then, he wouldn't be two years old, would he?"

The old gentleman collapsed.

Dr. Abernethy rarely met his match, but on one occasion he fairly owned that he had. He was sent for by an innkeeper who had a quarrel with his wife, who had scarred his face with her nails, so that the poor man was bleeding and much disfigured. Abernethy thought this an opportunity not to be lost for admonishing the offender, and said, "Madam, are you not ashamed of yourself to treat your husband thus—the husband, who is the head of all—your head, madam, in fact?"—"Well, doctor," fiercely returned the virago, "and may I not scratch my own head?"

Two old gentlemen were complimenting each other upon their habits of temperance. "Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more than I could carry?" "No indeed," was the reply; "but I have seen you when I thought you had better go twice for it."

The following puzzle will form four lines of very sweet poetry, if read properly:

To	true	girl	like	my	I'll
If	my	fore	kiss	do	You
love,	be	me	we	will	part
dove,	the	the	of	be	heart

The best way to take the census of the children of a neighborhood is to engage an organ-grinder with a monkey. To take the census of the adults, start a dog-fight.

Sikes says, the prettiest sewing machine he ever saw, was about seventeen years of age, with short sleeves, low necked dress, and gaiter boots on.

A dancing master in New York has introduced the "Kiss Cotillion," in which the gentlemen always kiss the ladies as they swing corners.

"Bridget, has Patrick cleaned off the snow from the pavement?" "Yes, marm." Did he do it with alacrity? "No, marm—wid a shovel."

A clergyman said he addressed his congregation of ladies and gentlemen as brethren, because the "brethren" embrace the ladies.

The love that has naught but beauty to keep it in good condition is short-lived, and subject to shivering fits.

Why should a man with a termagant wife be considered a smart fellow? Because he's a *shrewd* individual.

Human nature, though easy enough to *spell*, is extremely difficult to *read*.

How happy a man may spend his life, if he is governed by a wife.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1868.

☞ Edward H. Foster, No. 231 Poplar street, Wilmington, is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertisements, &c. for the Middletown Transcript.

Peninsula Rail Roads.

When the roads which are now building and those which are projected are completed, the peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays will be covered with a net-work of railroads, threading every county and communicating with every county seat, connecting the main stem with tide-water, all along the shores of either bay. Nor is the time of the completion of these roads far distant. Some of them are finished, and others in an advanced stage of progress, while others still are just being commenced.

Commencing at the upper part of the peninsula, we find a road projected from Columbia, Pa. to Port Deposit, thence connecting with the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail Road, to Elkton, and thence to New Castle Junction, where the lumber, coal, granite, slate, &c. of the region traversed by the road will find an outlet to ship navigation. A portion of the road is already built, and the upper part, from Columbia to Port Deposit is in progress. The lower section we understand, has been surveyed. A road, we believe, is also projected from some point in Pennsylvania to Wilmington. The Baltimore Central crosses the upper part of the peninsula, and the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore, crosses it about sixteen miles lower down, touching the head waters of the Christiana, the Elk and the North East, crossing the Susquehanna at its mouth. Then we have the Delaware Rail Road, with its connections, running from Wilmington to Delmar, traversing the backbone of the peninsula between the two bays. From this main stem, lateral roads, building and to be built, branch off to the right and left, through the length and breadth of the peninsula. First, the Frenchtown and New Castle. The Frenchtown section of this track was taken up, and the road abandoned, some years ago; a part of the Delaware portion of the road remains and is in use. Second, the Kent Rail Road, from Townsend via Massey's Cross Roads to Swan Creek, Kent county, Md. Then the Smyrna and Bombay Hook Road. Then the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road, to run from Massey's Cross Roads via Millington, Suddlersville, and Centreville, to tide. This road it is said, will be commenced and completed within the present year. Then the Queenstown and Harrington Rail Road, projected, but not yet commenced. The Maryland and Delaware Rail Road comes next, running through Caroline and Talbot counties, to Oxford, on the Third Haven. This road has progressed to near the Talbot line, and efforts are being made to push it to completion. Then the Dorcester and Delaware Rail Road, from Seaford to Cambridge. This work was commenced last season, and is rapidly progressing. Then the Pocomoke and Wicomico; and, not to mention them in regular order, there are the Delaware Central, from Dover to Maryland line; the Junction and Breakwater Road, from Salisbury to Berlin, and the road from Seaford to Georgetown, and lastly, the Eastern Shore Road, from Delmar to Crisfield. All these roads, when finished will form the completest system of railroad connection and transportation, perhaps to be found in any equal area of country, in the Union.

The editor of the *Transcript* has not wintered any colts lately on high-priced grain, or he would know the reason why farmers prefer buying to raising horses and mules.—*Delawarean.*

Does not the *Delawarean* know, that we are fresh from the farm, and familiar with the cost and care of stock? Does it not also know that colts require grain in Kentucky, as well as in Delaware; and that the price of grain is about the same in both States? And if the Kentucky stock-breeders can rear them and bring them here and sell them to Delaware farmers at a profit, the latter could rear them at a greater profit, or at less cost to themselves; thus saving the immense annual outlay in cash, to keep up their supply of stock.

STANDING SQUARELY ON THE NEGRO PLATFORM.—The Bond wing of the Baltimore City Radical Convention, on Thursday of last week, after declaring for Gen. Grant, placed themselves squarely on the negro platform by passing the following resolution by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Republican party in Maryland, having in its State convention of May 14, 1867, solemnly and deliberately organized anew, on the basis of impartial manhood suffrage, and having then and there made the colored man a member of the party in full standing and fellowship, cannot now cast him out, and we therefore demand that his rights be recognized and impartial suffrage be carried out, not in theory but in practice.

If a President is never to be impeached, pray why is there a constitutional provision for that extreme process?—*Radical Paper*

Then we suppose the President must be impeached merely because there is such a provision. No better reason than this has been offered in the articles of impeachment.

Congress Terrified.

A ridiculous story of a conspiracy to blow up Congress by nitro-glycerine, gained currency some days ago, and occasioned some excitement in Washington among the members, who it seems, were not altogether prepared for a speedy settlement of their final accounts. The story originated from a despatch from Superintendant Kennedy, of New York, to the Chief of Police of the District of Columbia, which dispatch was caused to be read by speaker Colfax, to the effect that about two hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine was missing from a well known establishment in New York, and its supposed destination was the cellar of the Capitol. The memory of Guy Faux and the British Parliament rushed at once into the minds of the purturbed members, who thought their last hour was come. The effect on the floor, says a Washington letter writer, was ludicrous in the extreme.

Baugh's *Journal of the Farm* says, the indications of a large wheat and rye crop, were never more promising. In many portions of the country, and especially in Northern States, the ground has been covered with snow during the entire winter. The protection thus afforded, can scarcely fail to affect the crop favorably. In a few cases, the experiment of compresing the snow with rollers, has been tried, with what results, remains to be seen.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Middletown Building Loan Association, on Thursday evening, money brought an average premium of 34⅜ per cent.

Additional Articles of Impeachment.

The impeachment committee of the House had apparently completed its indictment, yet, as if feeling the detection of the flimsiness of its charges by the public judgement, it on Tuesday proceeded to frame additional allegations against the President, which were reported to the House; one, that of Gen. Butler, which had been voted down the day before, charging Mr. Johnson with having used language in his speeches at the White House to a committee of citizens, in August, 1866, and in Cleveland and St. Louis, also in 1866, to bring Congress into contempt and ridicule; and another, foreshadowed in the speech of Mr. Stevens on Monday, relative to the suspension of Mr. Stanton last summer, and the alleged attempt of the President to defeat his reinstatement while the Senate was considering the sufficiency of the reasons reported for his removal. The House adopted the article offered by Mr. Butler by a vote of 87 yeas to 41 nays, (showing thus that some republicans voted against it,) and that of Mr. Stevens by a strict party vote. If anything were neccessary to show indisputably the intensely partisan character of this whole proceeding, it would be the reversion by the House, in its adoption of Mr. Butler's article, and of its own action of the day before. In a matter so grave as impeachment, in which one department of the government is putting another on trial, we should expect men, if ever, to act on individual convictions and conscience, and yet we find the majority in the House shifting about in mass, from day to day, upon a matter involving the structure of the government, with the facility of a flock driven hither and thither by the shepherd. We might suppose, indeed, that action in such a case would be solely guided by the highest dictates of conscience, but it is idle to claim that this is so when such spectacles as this are presented. The majority of the House cannot claim to have acted otherwise than under a party mandate after such a turnabout as this. If the Senate of the United States is made of like pliable material, an idea which is too unreasonable to be entertained, then is impeachment a mere work of party; but we cannot and will not admit to ourselves such a possibility until forced to it by its own proceeding. The country will "look to the Senate" for high, fair and equitable judicial action, and that is the hope of patriotic and just men.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Proceedings of Congress.

The Senate was on Thursday the great center of attraction, and at an early hour the galleries were thronged to witness the expected organization of the court of impeachment. About one o'clock Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justice Nelson, accompanied by a committe of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Pomeroy, Buckalew and Wilson, appeared at the bar, the Chief Justice being in his robes of office. The President *pro tempore* (Mr. Wade) immediately ordered all legislative business to be suspended, and then vacated the chair, which was taken by the Chief Justice, to whom the required oath was administered by Justice Nelson. The oath was to the effect "that in all issues pertaining to the trial of impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice, according to the constitution and laws." The required oath was then administered to all the Senators present except Mr. wade, whose name is last on the roll. When the name of Mr. Wade was called Mr. Hendricks arose and objected to the swearing of that gentleman as a member of the court, on the ground that his position as the President *pro tempore* of the Senate made him an interested party. On this question a long and excited debate ensued, Mr. Johnson holding that it would be clearly in violation of the constitution for Mr. Wade to participate, while Messrs. Sherman, Howard and Williams sustained Mr. Wade's right to be sworn, because there is a probablilty that that the Senate may, before the verdict, elect another than Mr. Wade to be President *pro tem.* The discussion continued up to the hour of adjournment.

At the corporation election in Frederick, Md., last week, the Democrats carried the city by an average majority of 207. The Democrats also carried the city of Reading, Pa., by 336 majority. Last year it was Republican.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

Baltimore is still experiencing the effect of the Frost King. Thermometer ranging from 4 to 18° above zero, the harbor filled with floating ice, the wharves and warehouses piled with freight, awaiting the genial rays of old Sol to loosen the ice fetters and allow the white winged craft to resume their sway. Business necessarily dull, the merchants, however, with the opening of spring anticipate a lively trade.

All eyes are turned to Washington, watching the progress of events. Impeachment the all engrossing theme, apropos of this the great Democratic Conservative Meeting at Front street Theatre was a decided success, the people turning out en-masse without distinction of party, cramming and packing the building from pit to dome. The stage was filled with eminent and distinguished men.

The Mayor presiding with a full complement of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, after the reading of a number of letters from prominent gentlemen, His Excellency, Governer Swann, Maryland's proud Bird of Liberty, arose and addressed the meeting in support of Andrew Johnson and his policy, based upon the constitution. His speech was telling and to the point, eliciting round after round of applause. The Govenor was followed by the Hons. Messrs. Keer, of Indiana; Ross, of Illinois; Brooks, of New York; Collady and Trimble, of Kentucky; and closing with S. Archer, Esq. of Maryland. All the speakers denounced Congress as the Rump, unconstitutional, tyranical, usurping, and destructive in its aims and purposes, but cautioned the people against hasty ill advised action, recommending the *Ballot* as the sure and safe remedy for all our troubles. The audience appreciating the magnitude of the event for which the meeting had been called, listened calmly and attentively, save when some remark concerning the Flag and American Liberty would cause an outburst of applause that shook the very ground the building stood on, evidencing that Maryland, my Maryland, is patriotic and true. Judge Chase's letter to the Senate, proves a first-class shell in the impeachment ranks. Denouements hourly looked for.

The grain market fluctuating, wheat $2 65@2 80; yellow corn $1 10@1 14, white, 1 12@1 15; oats 75@82 cents. Gold $1 40⅜. 1 40⅞. 1 41.

More anon DAVE.

March 5th, 1868.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Your paper is fast becoming the battle ground for clashing ideas, and worthily is it, that the scene is removed to where reason has its best opportunity for reflection and calmness, and on both sides, all being said, your readers will eliminate the truth and decide to the advantage of the contestants and themselves. We have an organization among us, about which there is a different opinion and in whose favor there seems to be used only the wildest conjecture and assertion, it is a case for a pure mathematical proof yet queerly there is none vouchsafed, in the truth of the promised benefit lies staked, or about to be the future welfare of poor men. Now if a certainty can be obtained a good to the community will be produced, therefore, our object which is to arrive, directly or indirectly, at this result is commendable. The nature superficially of the Building and Loan Association in its practical part needs no explanation, they are scattered in this age of Gold Gambling and Oil Stock Speculations over the land, but not therefore for that reason are they unimpeachable. We wish to hear an answer to a few inquiries. Why is it that this great discovery, greater in its beneficiary capacities than any introduction since the Banking System, and second only to it in importance, gives no world-wide celebrity for its vast results to its inventor in this age when no history is lost?

Why is it not recommended by the head centres of financering as the medium for the loan of all money, regulating for the interest of both, the communications between borrowers and loaners? Why do not a considerable part of our funds pass through this more than Midas-like institution, where the borrowers' 6 per cent, is tripled magically, for the satisfaction of the capitalist. Why cannot this principle be introduced into mechanics, and by improvements at last perpetual motion be obtained. We see a limited number of individuals engaged solely in money loaning, trading exclusively with each other enriching, to usurious extent, a part of themselves and not at the expense of others, and of course at no one else's. It is without doubt, to illustrate, the anomaly of a man lifting himself over a fence by the straps of his boots, which, if accomplished, overcomes the difficulty in the way of perpetual motion, as I have stated.

One-half, probably, of the members do not expect to borrow. If the association runs out in eight years they will realize about 18 per cent. Now, if we had an association large enough, and the members sufficiently patriotic, could not the Government be loaned money at 2 per cent. and yet net 6 per cent. to loaners, relieving an over-taxed people, by enabling a sinking fund to be formed, which would soon clear off the debt.

Let us proclaim this thing, Messrs. Editors, money is worth only 6 per cent. Let us make it plenty at 2 per cent. Let us pay off the National debt, and earn the blessings of posterity, and let us by all means have from the wordy friends of this super-eminent invention, the figures, the mathematical demonstration of its feasibility, and let the medium be your paper. We are well aware that our in some sort description displays inconsistencies, but they are necessary in writing of the institution, as many think they comprehend it. So let us have no exhibition of the folly of this communication in words. Let it be attempted to be demolished where only it can be by the proof of a mathematical statement. There has been enough surmise and argument without substantiation. INQUIRER.

The Boston *Journal* says at a dinner given by the directors of one the Bank street banks in Boston, last week, there were present, among others, thirty gentlemen worth a million of dollars each.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Feeling an interest in the progress of your paper, the *Middletown Transcript*, and earnestly hoping that it may succeed in its object, I know of no better way in which to signify my good wishes than in writing a description of a Masquerade Party given in the vicinity of New Castle. I have also another object in view, and that is, to partially contradict, or rather to render more favorable the opinion which the good citizens of Middletown have long entertained of our town, namely—"that it is the most stupid and dead-and-alive place in the world."

The caid "Party," was given by Mr. D., whose residence is about half way between New Castle and Wilmington. At nine o'clock, the guests were all, or nearly all, assembled in the spacious parlor of the hospitable host, and a spectator entering the room at that moment could not fail to have been pleased with the beautiful and picturesque effect produced by the variety of costumes. First there was, "Night," represented by Miss V. A. The dress was of black velvet, spangled with silver stars, velvet crown of stars, and a black lace veil nearly enveloped her figure. The next in order was "Morning," represented by Miss L. J. A dress of white, a pink tarleton veil, and single star over the forehead, while her beautiful golden hair fell in natural ringlets to her waist, in all a very pretty idea of the "rosy dawn." Then came the "Highlander" represented by Miss L. R. Her dress was of gay plaid material, a plaid sash crossed on the shoulder, and a coquetish black velvet cap, with a black plume, dropping gracefully on one side. The "Flower Girl," was beautifully represented by Miss A. J. A white swiss dress, looped up with flowers, flowers on the shoulders and at the waist, and a basket of flowers in the hand. The "Goddess of Liberty," was Miss C. M. Her dress was of thin white material, trimmed on the skirt with red and blue, red "Zouave" jacket, blue sash, and liberty cap, her dark hair fell in waves over her shoulders, while a silk flag carried in the hand completed the costume. "Summer," was there in the person of Miss K. J. A dress of white silk, festooned with flowers and grasses, with a sash and wreath of flowers. The "Nun," Miss L. E. wore a dress and veil of black, white cross on the breast, and a "rosary" at the belt. The "Equestrian," was Miss L. P. Attired in a long black skirt, black velvit basque, black velvet hat, gauntlets, and an ivory handled riding whip. Miss L. A. was the sweetest little "Shepherdess," imaginable. A grey skirt, black boddice, and a crimson and lace cap, with a crook in her hand. Miss M. L. represented the "Peasant girl," short dress of scarlet embroided with white, black velvet "peasant waist," with a piece of red material, trimmed with lace, thrown over the head. Miss E. S. was a sweet "Scotch Lassie." Robinson Crusoe and his Man Friday, were duly personated by Messrs. P. J. and J. E. "Base Ball," was personated by Mr. J. R. The "Girls from Yankee Land, were very well represented by Miss. E. B and Miss C. R. also by a young lady from Philadelphia, Miss D. M.

At 11 o'clock the company unmasked, whence ensued the confusion and rectifying of mistakes as usual on such occasions. Then followed dancing to very excellent music. At 12 o'clock refreshments were served, after which dancing was resumed until a late hour, or rather until an early hour in the morning. This "Party," I would state, had been preceeded by others of the same nature, by musical soirees and sociables, so that our old town can and will compare with any other of the same size, in regard to its refinement of society, and social intercourse. L.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Signs of the Times.

That pomp, and pride of power which in the first flush of conquest plays with conscience, and dallies with magnanimity by its seductive grace cheating friend and foe alike, hath given way at last to open deeds of bold effrontery, and legalized crime.

Step, by step, through the long suffering and continued forbearance of a once truly patriotic people, the hydra-headed monster of party power feeling stealthily her way rises now to gigantic stature, and dropping the habiliments of disguise bares the deformity of her nature. A faction, potent by patriotic hoodwinking, stirring appeals of sentimental philanthropic comprehensiveness, working for the sole aggrandizement of self, deems the moment auspicious to unveil her face, and present the hidden mysteries which for years they have toiled to culminate.

Fully convinced that some extraordinary means are essential to secure that continuance of power which is necessary to maintain their dominance, by trampling constitutional rights with cloven heels they hope to ride triumphant in the harbor of eternal security. Shorn of power, the Executive of a powerful nation presents an abject object of pity to an amazed and startled world; the scorn of envious crowned heads, the burlesqued actor to the priest-ridden serf of foreign soils.

The boastful glory of a nation hath departed, and the liberty of a once free people, dimmed by usurpation and tyranous action, with appealing glance and sorrowing heart, shudders at the forthcoming calamity, while they stand aghast at the appalling blood-stained banner of Revolution herald a Republic's overthrow. The dull thud of a saddened heart great in its pulsations and agonizing in its throbs for an ebbing existence, beats wildly to lighten the gloom of a comely countenance.

Those who rushed to a border, drawn by sectional strife, stand horrow-struck at the impious civil war which threatens imminent danger, and loth to polish guns anew, watch with stern brows, and compressed lips the impending struggle which endangers freedom. The old battle cry which infused vigor to the arm that wielded sabres, and gave zest to the double quick of batallions eager for the former fray, is wafted afar, while sedition with wistful eye silently greets the near approach of murder, ready to crown the dastard brow of Civil Revolt.

Importing the vices, and glorying in the lustful example of foreign emissaries, heeding the advice of bloated partisans, who support unprincipled factions, that threaten to inundate a vast country by storms of blood, we are fast losing self respect and natural bravery, while we passively submit to pander a great birth-right for the pottage mess which swells the stomach of a pigmy race.

Liberty, with broken staff, and glaring eye, tramples her cap in the dust, and gathering her royal robe close around her symmetrical form, disgusted and broken hearted drops humbly, while monarchy with pompous mien eyes the throne a goddess offers to vacate.

RODERICK RANDOM.

Mass Meeting in Baltimore.

The *Sun* of Thursday says:—The mass meeting of citizens of Baltimore at the Front Street Theatre last evening, to express the sense of the community on the present critical condition of national affairs, was one of the largest and most imposing popular demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Like the meetings of a similar character which have preceded it in New York and Philadelphia, it was composed of those commercial, manufacturing and working classes whose interests are intimately identified with the continued peace and prosperity of the country, and whose voice ought, therefore, to be heeded by those who desire to ascertain and are willing to be influenced by the intelligent public sentiment of the country. Prior to such assemblages as these we had mostly mere partisan utterances on both sides of the question, but the proceedings of these announce principles which befit the mouth of national and conservative men of all parties. In addition to the speeches made and the letters received and read, from distinguished persons in different parts of the country, at the meeting last night, resolutions were adopted which express the general sense of sober and reflecting minds with reference to the issues between the legislative and executive departments of the United States government, and which have reached a crisis in the impeachment of the President of the republic at the bar of the Senate by the House of Representatives. They pay an earnest tribute to the firm and unflinching manner in which Mr. Johnson has stood by the great principles of the constitution, and exhibit in an impressive manner the extraordinary spectacle that is now presented of the arraignment of the President by the House for the exercise of a power conferred upon him by the constitution, and which was conceded to be such by all parties, and by the most eminent jurists and statesmen of the country, down to the present time; and of the hot, indecorous haste by which a proceeding so grave and momentous has been hurried through. Confidence is, notwithstanding, expressed in the constitutional tribunals of the country, and the Senate still looked to as a rampart behind which the constitution may find a refuge. It is to be hoped that the intuitions which the people have formed and signified in their late meetings of the injustice and evils of the impeachment proceeding will not be contemned by the Senate, and that this dignified assemblage will consider whether to act in this matter upon causes which the masses do not approve as contemplated by the constitution or, demanded by any public exigency, will not be productive of greater mischief than any which it is likely to remedy.

The Democratic Victories.

It thunders all around the sky. The town elections held in New Hampshire, Maine, and New York all tell one story—overwhelming Democratic gains as compared with last fall, when the Republicans were everywhere beaten. With these figures before us, it is safe to say that were a Presidential election to be held next week the Democrats would carry every State in the Union, except, perhaps, Massachusetts and Iowa.

In Troy we gain twelve hundred upon the vote of last year; in Lansingburg three hundred; in Utica two hundred and fifty; in Rhinebeck three hundred, and in several minor towns equally large gains. A hotly contested town election in New Hampshire shows so large a gain that if the same proportion holds good next week that State is sure for the Democracy by a handsome majority. The Portland election shows that the popular reaction against Republicanism is as strong in the old Pine-Tree State as in New York. Every return tells the same tale, and all condemn the mad majority in Congress. The impeachers stand impeached before the high court of the people.—*N. Y. World.*

BISHOP STEVENS.—The accounts from Wilksbarre continue to indicate the gradual improvement and the eventual recovery of Bishop Stevens, who was so seriously injured by a recent railroad accident. As he will be disabled from active service for a considerable length of time, the Bishop has authorized the Standing Committee of his Diocese to procure the temporary assistance of some of the other bishops. The Standing Committee, though its President, the Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., is making the necessary arragements to fill the Bishop's appointments, during the present month, and it is expected thart the Episcopal duties of the Diocese will be performed by Bishop Randall, of Colorado; Lee, of Delaware, and others.

We would suggest to Farmers; Market Gardeners and others, to give BOWERS COMPLETE MANURE a fair and impartial trial. Last season it was found to be of remarkable benefit, and from the result of that it will be largely used this spring. It acts at once in the soil, forces and sustains the crop, and is the substantial food so neccessary for all vegetation.

A despatch from San Francisco, dated March 3 says, Governor Haight sent in a message to-day, in which he declines to forward the resolutions endorsing the action of Congress on the impeachment of the President, on the ground that it would improperly influence the judgment of the Senate setting as a court.

BIBLICAL CURIOSITIES.—The twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it. The nineteenth chapter of the second Book of Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah, are exactly alike. And in the Book of Esther, which has ten chapters, neither the word Lord nor God occurs.

Items of News.

At the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, held on the 4th instant resolutions were adopted in favor of the prompt restoration of all the States to their rights and functions; that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and binding upon the people and evey department of the government; denouncing the impeachment movement: opposing the present revenue system as ill-devised incongruous and inequitable; demanding rigid economy in every department of the government, and a reduction of the army and navy; making the republican party responsible for the delay in restoration; condemning the tenure-of-office act, and approving the Executive opposition thereto.

Charter elections were held on Tuesday in a number of places in the State of New York. In Utica the democrats elected their mayor by 487, about 20 less majority than they had in November. In Auburn the republicans succeeded by 417 majority. In Elmira the democrats gained 100 over last year. In Rochester the democratic mayor was reelected by 888 majority, an increase of 871 over the vote of last November. In Ithica the result was—republican majority, 117; gain since last spring, 28. The democrats carried Troy by 1,459 majority, against 145 last year. A number of other towns show democratic gains.

A new paper has been started in St. Louis called the *Repudiator*, which will advocate, it says, the repudiation of the so-called national debt, except that portion of it represented by legal tender notes. Judging from the State platforms recently set up in the West, it will find a large number of adherents in both parties in that section.

President Johnson has appointed Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, Secretary of War. The nomination has not been confirmed by the Senate, though it is again rumored that Stanton will resign, to get rid of a judicial decision of the case now pending against him.

The disease known as pleuro-pneumonia is committing great ravages among the cattle in the vicinity of Baltimore. In one stable thirty-eight cases have occurred, of which thirty-five were fatal. The scourge is believed by some to be the rinderpest.

Secretary Stanton is still in possession of the War Department. He eats and sleeps in his office, and has not left it one moment since General Thomas was appointed Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

An attempt was made at Limerick, Ireland, on Tuesday night, to burn a large machine shop, but it was frustrated by the police. The incendiaries, who are alleged to be Fenians, used Greek fire.

Barnum has had his Museum burned out again. This makes the second time for New York, and inculding the Philadelphia Museum, the third time for Barnum.

A dispatch from Bangor, Maine, says the Democratic Convention resolved in favor of the payment of bonds in greenbacks and supporting President Johnson; also in favor of Pendleton for President.

A train on the Canandaigua Railroad ran off the track near Gorham, N. Y. on Wednesday, and three cars were set on fire by the upsetting of a stove. Twelve persons were burned three of them fatally.

Portus Baxter, Representative from Vermont in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eight Congresses, died on Wednesday, in Washington.

The New Hampshire State election takes place on next Tuesday. The Democrats confidently expect to redeem the "Granite State" this spring.

Daved McConkey, Esq. well known as a capitalist, in West Chester, Pa. died suddenly of paralysis, on Thursday the 27th ultimo.

General George H. Thomas, like General Sherman, declines the promotion offered him by the President.

St. Louis was visited by a thunder gust on Sunday, and on Monday by a snow storm.

Sixteen or eighteen persons left Georgetown, Delaware, on Tuesday of last week, to seek fortunes in the West.

The Grand Jury of Bucks county say that their poorhouse is unfit for even the confinement of animals.

Two girls are walking 300 miles in Iowa on a wager.

The Advance in Cotton.

The late rise in cotton, even though it may enhance somewhat the value of an article of such general consumption as cotton goods, cannot be regarded as a matter of regret in view of the immense relief which it affords to the great staple of American production, which had been formerly such a prominent source of national wealth, from a condition in which it did not pay the cost of production. The low rate of ten cents a pound left the producer no margin for profit, and so depressed the cotton interest that serious apprehensions were entertained for the future of a culture which had been, and ought to be, one of the principal tributaries to the commerce, revenue and general prosperity of the country. It must have been a very unnatural and anomalous state of things when the great staple of a country did not pay the cost of production, and the more immediate cause of it may, perhaps, be found in the financial revulsion and commercial failures in England, under which those who had been holding up cotton for speculative purposes gave way, throwing a large quantity upon the market when manufactures themselves were stagnated as well as general business, and there was thus but a small cotton demand. The redundancy having ceased, and the supply from this country not being as great as was anticipated, the value of cotton has been enhanced, and prices have risen from 10 to 23a24 cents a pound. The benefits of the change to that portion of the country which has suffered so much from the impoverishment of war and the remunerative prices of their chief production cannot be overestimated. By this healthful change the factors will be able to make advances to the planters, and these in their turn will be able to employ and compensate the laborers, so that, to a more or less extent, all classes may be able to go to work again with rather more cheering prospects, a more contented spirit prevail, material reconstruction forwarded, and the South, it is hoped, be in a good degree put upon its fect again.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE MARYLAND UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The two houses of the Maryland Legislature on Thursday voted four times more for United States Senator, but, as on the previous two days, failed to make a choice. The vote on the last ballot stood: Swann 29, Thomas 23, Vickers 22, McCullough 18, Hambleton 9, and J. R. Franklin 1. The name of Mr. Earle was temporarily withdarwn. An informal caucus of the members was to have been held last night. The House has passed a bill appropriating $5,000 as a year's salary to the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, who was refused his seat in the United States Senate.

MARRIED.

In Smyrna, Del. February 27, by the Rev. W. B. Gregg, Mr. John C. Kirkpatrick, of Cecil Co. Md. and Miss Eleanor S. Alexander, of New Castle County, Del.

At "Essex Lodge," on the 19th ultimo, by Rev. C. H. Shields, R. T. Barton, Esq. of Winchester, Virginia, and Miss Katie, daughter of Wm. Knight, Esq. of Cecil County, Md.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, at his residence in Philadelphia, Richard H. Bayard, in the 72d year of his age,

At Kirkwood, on Monday, March 2d, Barney, R. oldest son of John C. and Sue B. Clark, aged 11 years and 7 months.

In Appoquinimink Hundred, on the 29th ult. William Ginn, aged 70 years.

At Delaware City, Del. on the 29th ult. Mr John Barnes, in the 69th year of his age.

In Red Lion Hundred, on the 4th instant, Mrs. Jane E. Pennington, in the 75th year of her age.

In New Castle, on Saturday last, the 29th ult. Mrs. Sarah Isabella Allderdice, in the 44th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Wheat, prime red	$2 50
Corn yellow	1 05
" white	1 00
Oats	70@75
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover Seed	9 50
Butter	45@50 cts. ₰ lb
Eggs	30 cts ₰ dozen
Turkeys	18@20 cts. ₰ lb
Geese	16@18 " "
Ducks	16@18 " "
Chickens	16@18 " "
Lard	13@15 " "
Hogs	10@15 " "
Beef	20@25 " "
Hams	16@18 " "
Sides	14@16 " "
Shoulders	12@15 " "
Potatoes	1 00@1 10 ₰ bush

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red	$2 60
Corn	1 14
Oats	75@ 80
Flour	$12 75@13 50

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$2 50@2 55
Corn, new yellow	1 17
Oats	83@85

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Has cured more Diseases in communities where it is known, than all other Medicines combined; and is kept in every Family. It is the Only Remedy that Really Purifies the Blood, and has never failed in curing Dyspepsia and Kidney Affections.

As a general remedy to build up a shattered and broken down constitution, nothing can equal it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Mishler's Green Label Herb Bitters, is a specific for Scrofula, Old Running Sores, and Rheumatism.

Sold everywhere. Jan 18—3m

FOR SALE.

SUMMER WOOD sold low if immediate delivery is wanted. For considerable lots prices still reduced.

March 7—tf WILLIAM GREEN.

ATTENTION!

ALL persons indebted to Jonathan W. Leatherberry are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, assignees.

JESSE LAKE.
W. A. COCHRAN.

Middletown, March 7—3t

THE WORLD'S

Combined Mower & Reaper,

THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE ECONOMY

Wood Tooth Self-Delivering Hay and Grain Rake.

For Sale by - - - - - - - - J. T. BUDD.

ORDERS are being received for the above new and superior machinery, and a limited number only can be supplied this season. Send your orders at once. Call and examine them.

☞ Agents for Economy Rake wanted, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

March 7—tf

The Excelsior Stump Extractor,

MANUFACTURED BY

AVIS & THOMPSON,

PENNSGROVE, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

THIS Machine, as the name indicates, is equal, and in many respects surpasses all others now in use.

1st. Is equal in power.

2d. Superior in portability; can be moved easily by one or two men from one stump to another.

3d. Superior in simplicity; can be made by any farmer, assisted by a blacksmith.

4th. Superior in quick action; can take up more stumps in one day than any other puller now in use.

5th. Lower in price; they are sold so low that any person having stumps can afford one.

Price, made in a substantial manner, $20.

Individual rights $6. All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or railroad free of charge. Mar 7—1m

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers will sell at Public Sale on SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, inst. at Brick Mills, one mile and a half East of Middletown, 2 good road or farm HORSES, 2 good Mill Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, nearly new; 1 one-horse Wagon, Dugout, and 1 Family Carriage. 2 sets Single Harness, Bridles, Collars, Head Halters, Double and Single Lines, Saddle and Briddle, 2 Mowing Scythes and Snath, Harrow, Cultivator, Grindstone, Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Excelsior Grain Fan, Scaling Tub, pair of Corn Knives, Half-Bushel and Bushel Baskets, lot of good Bags and Barrels, 1 good Proof Staft, 2 Grain Shovels, Manure, Corn Fodder, 1 Egg Stove, in good order; &c. Hay by the ton; Turnips by the bushel; Turkeys and Geese.

TERMS.—All sums of $30 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of three months will be given, the purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

CHALK & MYERS.

Also, at the same and place, 1 good Milch Cow, in profit; 1 Hay or Straw Cutter, 2 Forks, 1 Hoe, 1 Crow Bar, 1 Horse Blanket, set of Plow Chains and Harness, lot of Milk Pans, lot of Onion Sets, lot of Carpenter Tools, Bramble Scythe, 1 Spade, 1 Hoe, Cold Chisels, Saw, Oil Cans, Half Bushel, &c. March 7—ts

JUST received a new lot of Mackerel, Shad and Herring, to be sold low.

Feb 28 NAUDAIN & BRO.

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY HENRY & WM. H. VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six months $15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

☞ Office corner Main and Scott streets, over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the M. E. Church Sunday School was held on Wednesday evening last. The exercises consisted of music, building of the temple of Solomon, reading of the report, address by Rev. A. Rittenhouse, and distribution of rewards. From the report of the Secretary of the Sabbath School for the year ending March 4th, 1868, we take the following: number of scholars on record 168; teachers, 16; scholars admitted during the year, 46; scholars left school, 30; increase of scholarship, 16; average attendance for each Sabbath, 78; number of volumes in the library, 501; amount collected in the School $175 87; received from other sources, $180; total collections, $355.87; contributions to the Missionary cause, $104.10; contributions for Sunday School purposes, $71.77.

Warwick.—A letter from that place to the *Cecil Democrat*, says:—

The town, which was incorporated last winter, owing to some mismanagement, has met with but little improvement; but there is a movement on foot which bids fair to have better sidewalks, at least, which we greatly need, before another winter sets in.

The Warwick Literary Club is making rapid strides in the developement of the talent of its members.

The Kent County Railroad, that our citizens were jubilant over, supposing that it was coming through or near this town, we reluctantly believe will tap the Delaware Road at Townsend, which is two or three miles south of us. But we expect to see the day that the Eastern Shore Road will be revived. It really seems that the Baltimore capitalists ought to take hold of this road, as all the branch roads of the Eastern Shore will otherwise tap the Delaware Road, thus giving Philadelphia a great advantage in transportation over Baltimore, our own metropolis, which naturally must lose a great portion of her own trade.

The Middletown Election.—The election for Municipal Officers which took place on Monday last, resulted in a Democratic victory of seven on the average vote; being a gain of twenty-four since the last election. One commissioner, Mr. Lake, was elected on the Union ticket. The following is the result:

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.		UNION TICKET.	
Commissioners,		*Commissioners,*	
R. H. Foster	79	Jesse Lake	80
R. A. Cochran	84	Isaac Jones	80
Z. Jones	85	S. Penington	78
A. Hushabeck	80	T. E. Hura	73
J. Thos. Budd	86	W. H. Cann	77
Assessor,		*Assessor,*	
D. W. C. Walker	83	C. E. Anderson	78
Treasurer,		*Treasurer,*	
Wm. H. Moore	85	J. T. Anderson	76
Alderman,		*Alderman,*	
J. H. Walker	87	Clayton Wildes	74

The Pencader Benificent Association will hold its first anniversary in the Presbyterian Church, at Glasgow, to-morrow (Sunday). Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Robert. Adair, Sec. of A. H. M. S. In the evening at 7, sermon by Rev. John McLeod of A. B. C. F. M. In the afternoon address by the ministers present and reports from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. In the intermission between the morning and afternoon services, refreshments will be provided in the lecture room of the church, for all friends from a distance.

Building in Middletown.—There are seven houses in progress of erection in Middletown, three out of seven being double houses, viz:—One double house for Mr. Wm. Green; one double house for Mr. R. H. Foster; one double house for Mr. Pennington; one house for Mr. Leonard Leake; one for Mr. Edward Fenimore; one for Mr. Wright, of Odessa, and one for the Rail Road Company,

Cold Weather for Spring.—Tuesday morning, March 3d, the thermometer registered 8° below zero; on Wednesday morning 6° below. It would seem that we had swung around toward the north pole, so rigorous is our climate. Or is it because of our annexation of Alaska.

The Peach Prospect.—Intelligent peach growers in this viciuity concur in the opinion that there will not be more than half a crop this year. Fully one half of the buds have been killed by the rigors of the winter.

At Wm. Dean's sale, near Newark, Delaware, one of the cows—an alderny—sold for $225. There were some twenty head of them, improved stock, which sold at an average of $110 per head.

We are requested to say that the Rev. W. D. Mitchell will preach in St. Ann's Church to-morrow, (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Peach Growers' Association of Delaware and Maryland meet to-day at Odessa, to complete their organization. A full attendance is desirable.

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 AND 222 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETS and Oil Cloths.

CHINA AND CALCUTTA

MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

WE are prepared to fill orders for Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Building, furnishing them complete, including Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Curtains, Cornices, Stair Rods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks, &c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise, as parties commencing housekeeping may prefer.

We cannot enumerate even leading departments, owing to the extent of our business, but have a full assortment of various lines in

DRESS FABRICS,
MOURNINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us, we believe, advantages shared by no other house to the same extent in Delaware, and we wish distinctly to state that we are prepared to sell *always as low or lower than Philadelphia Merchants.*

THE MOTTO OF THE H USE
CHEAP, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
March 7, 1868—1y

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Thos. B. McConaughey's

PATENT CORN DROPPER.

THIS Dropper will positively save one-half the time over the old way of dropping corn.

It will drop right in the cross.

It can be set to average any number of grains desired to a hill.

It can be regulated to scatter the corn more or less in the hill, or drop it all in a close bunch if desired. In windy weather this Dropper is just the thing needed, as the corn cannot be blown about while dropping.

All who have used these Droppers agree in the opinion that the corn comes up more regularly after them, and there is less re-planting to do, because they drop a more regular number of grains to a hill, and every grain is sure to be in the cross, where they are covered alike.

Every Dropper will be warranted to do all that is herein claimed for them, or they will be taken back and the money refunded.

☞ Please read the following certificates from some of the most eminent farmers of Delaware:

NEAR SUMMIT BRIDGE, DEL. *March* 13, 1866.

This is to certify that I have used for several years McConaughey's Patent Corn Dropper, and I am convinced every farmer would find it greatly to his interest to own one. B. T. BIGGS.

MIDDLETOWN, *March* 15, 1866.

THOMAS B. MCCONAUGHEY:—After three years' experience in dropping our corn with your Patent Corn Dropper, we have found their use to be a great saving to us over the old way of dropping, with better satisfaction in the manner in which they do their work, and we think we have had less re-planting to do since we have been using them. R. A. Cochran, Jr., J. F. Wilson, B. F. Hanson, R. R. Cochran, William Wilson, W. A. Cochran, W. Green.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, having used Thomas B. McConaughey's Patent Corn Droppers, have found them, after trial, to be a valuable and labor-saving invention. We think farmers will find it to their interest to use them. Wm. Reybold, Wm. Knotts, C. Tatman, Jr. J. A. Reynolds, Jr. W. Flinthane, Merit Hubbell, James Kanely, Jr. Jos. T. Griffith, B. Gibbs, N. T. Sevil, J. R. Hoffecker, R. T. Cochran, Jr. W. Crawford, J. J. Lockwood, Thos. S. Merrett, S. W. Stewart, T. Carlisle, George G. Kerr, R. D. Melvin, J. Stewart, George Derrickson, W. R. Lockwood, Wm. D. Cornog, T. B. Nivine, Wm. N. Wilson, O. Crow, Samuel Rambo, T. Murphy, Calvin Jones, John C. Spear, Wm. S. Mote, C. P. Cochran, R. F. Kaucly, Joseph Griffith.

For sale by
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS, Agents,
March 7—3m Middletown, Del.

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY
HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Price $56 per ton 2,000 lbs. Liberal discount to dealers. It has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.
For sale by
WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
Also, by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
March 7 Middletown, Del.

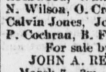
PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his Farm, situated on the road leading from Port Penn to Boyd's Corner, now occupied by L. G. Vandegrift, Jr. on

Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1868,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 5 good

WORK HORSES,



1 Colt, 3 years old coming Spring; 1 pair of good Mules, 6 Milch Cows, 1 pair of 2-year old Steers, 2 Heifers, 2 years old this coming Spring; 2 Bulls, 2 yoke Work Oxen, 8 Shoats, 1 Breeding Sow.

2 Wagons, 2 Ox Carts, 1 Horse Rake, 2 Wheat Drills, one with Foster Attachment; 1 Hand Corn Sheller, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Roller, 1 Reaper and Mower, Plow Gears, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Grindstone, 1 good Dearborn, lot of Hams and Pork.

TERMS.—All sums under $20, cash; $20 and over a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving a judgment note with approved security, with interest from date.

ISAAC H. VANDEGRIFT.
Port Penn, Feb. 22—ts

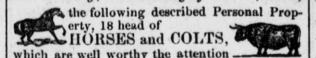
FARMERS AND HORSEMEN.

Public Sale of W. D. Cornog,

Of Pencader Hundred, near Newark, Del.

THE subscriber having rented his farm and about to retire from farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on the road leading from Newark to Cooch's Bridge, 1 mile south-east of Newark, all his Stock and Farming Utensils,

On Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1868,



the following described Personal Property, 18 head of HORSES and COLTS, which are well worthy the attention of Horsemen.

COWS.—10 head of Cows of improved stock, all my own raising from select stock, 8 will be in profit this spring, and 2 in the fall; 1 yoke of down country Oxen, lively workers; 10 head of 2 and 3 year old Steers in good order.

PIGS.—6 Shoat Pigs, worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of 4 good Wagons, 1 six horse with broad wheels, 1 four horse with narrow wheels, 1 three horse wagon, three inch tread, nearly new, made to order; 1 two horse with hay bed; 2 other Hay Beds, made to order; 1 narrow wheeled Horse Cart, 1 broad wheeled Cart with Tongue and Shafts, 1 Family Carriage, new, with Tongue and Shafts, made to order; 1 Germantown, new last year; 1 Three Horse Tread Power with Thresher and Cleaner, new last fall; 1 Two horse Power with Thresher and Separator, Wheeler's Patent; also 1 Thresher and Separator; 1 Grain Fan, Roberts' Patent, a good article; 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Telegraph Hay and Fodder Cutter, 1 Clover Huller, new; 1 Excelsior Mower and Reaper or Dropper, 1 Columbian Mower and Reaper with Self Rake, 1 of Woods' well known Mowers, Davis and Entiken Mower and Reaper, 2 Steel Tooth Horse Rakes, Pratt & Smedley's Patent, in good order; 2 Hay Forks or Drags for unloading hay, with Ropes and Pullies complete; 4 Grain Cradles, Mowing and Brier Scythes, 3 Grain Drills, 1 Rariton Drill with Phosphate Attachment, the best now in use; 1 Beckford & Hoffman Drill, drills grain and phosphate well; 1 of Pennock's make; 10 Plows and Cultivators, 4 Twin Harrows, 8 Poles for marking out corn ground, with steel points; 1 Indiana Corn Planter, a complete machine, a man and boy can mark and plant 13 acres per day, so it can be worked both ways; 1 Corn Marker that will draw three rows at once; Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Post Spades, Ox, Log, Cow, Butt, Breast, Splice, Fifth, Forked, Carrying, and one Large Stump Chain, and other Chains.

HARNESS.—Four sets of Stage Harness, nearly new; 4 sets of heavy Wagon Pullers; 6 sets heavy Lead Gears; 14 heavy Collars; 10 wagon Bridles; 6 stage or plow Bridles; 10 large size Housands; 2 Wagon Saddles; 1 Lead Line, 2 Wagon Whips, 10 sets of Leather Fly Straps, 2 pair of Double Lines, 18 Stable Halters. 2 sets of Single Harness, 2 sets of Double Harness, 1 set new; 5 sets leather Plow Lines, 5 sets of Chain Plow Harness; also 50 New Bags, and a lot of other Bags, Horse Covers, seed Potatoes by the bushel; 5 sets of Team Bells, 1 two-horse Sleigh and Bells, two Carriage Tongues, many other articles too tedious to mention; in short all necessary articles sufficient to farm a first class farm of 500 acres. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $50, without interest, and upwards.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when a lunch will be given. WM. D. CORNOG.
A. CANNON, Auctioneer.
Feb. 22—ts. WM. REYNOLDS, Clerk.

The Baltimore Weekly Sun.

BEST Family Newspaper known. Unrivalled in the world in cheapness and excellence. Published every Saturday morning.

In its every department it more successfully meets the general wants of the people than any other known weekly Newspaper. In comprehensiveness and variety it is unsurpassed.

Novellettes, Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Miscellany, &c. drawn from the best sources, and by the ablest writers, grace its columns from week to week; and, besides, it gives to the public, in every issue, the Latest News from all parts of the world.

It devotes especial attention also to the Farm and the Farmer, and searching, as does the Daily Sun, all the avenues of commercial interest, puts forth weekly the most full and accurate Market Reports.

THE WEEKLY SUN is published at the following exceedingly low rates to individuals and clubs, when sent to one post office at one time:

For $1 50.....1 copy one year
For $8 .....6 copies one year
For $12 .....9 copies one year
For $15 .....12 copies one year
For $18 .....15 copies one year
For $22 .....20 copies one year
For $25 .....25 copies one year

In all cases the money must be remitted in advance.

☞ A small space will be allowed advertisers, at the rate of fifty cents per square, for each insertion, four lines constituting a square.

In sending remittances for either the Daily or Weekly Sun, the safest method is by draft or post office order. Address

A. S. ABLE & CO,
feb 29 Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, Md.

The Baltimore Weekly Gazette, 1868.

THE Northern Radical journals, in view of the approaching Presidential struggle, are making every effort to extend their circulation in the South, and to flood the country with Radical falsehoods, in order to lay a foundation for Radical frauds. With a view of combating as far as possible these mischievous agents, the WEEKLY GAZETTE has been established. It undertakes to represent the true wants and feelings of the South, and to resent her wrongs. It is the largest cosmopolitan journal published south of New York, and has already, within a few weeks, obtained subscribers in some three hundred towns and villages. In the hope of accomplishing some good during the Presidential campaign, we offer the WEEKLY GAZETTE in packages of 50 copies, to any one address, for $60. For single copies and clubs mailed to names of subscribers, our terms are:

One copy for one year.....$2 00
One copy for six months.....1 00
Five copies one year.....9 00
And one copy extra to getter up of Club.
Ten copies.....15 00
And one copy extra to getter up of Club.
Twenty copies.....27 00
And one copy extra to getter up of Club.

Address GAZETTE OFFICE,
February 22 Baltimore, Md.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—I again offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of New Castle county, pledging myself to give a hearty and undivided support to the successful nominee.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
Newark, February 22, 1861—tn

To the Voters of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—Encouraged by many friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for the county of New Castle, pledging myself to abide by the nomination of the Democratic party, and give my hearty support to the successful candidate.

JACOB RICHARDSON.
Wilmington, February 22, 1868—tn

NOTICE.

A CHANGE having this day been made in our Business Relations by which it has become necessary that all outsanding accounts shall be settled, all persons having unsettled accounts with us are requested to come forward and settle up without delay.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.
Middletown, February 1, 1868. feb 8—1m

Dr. J. E. REGISTER,

DENTIST,
ELKTON, MD.

OFFICE on North street, two doors above the Odd Fellows' Hall.
February 8, 1868—tf

James H. Frazier, M. D.
GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFICE at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq. Offers his professional services to the public.
Jan. 4.—y.

ORIGIN
And History of the Books of the Bible,

BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (New Testament.) With Illustrations. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. for more than thirty years Bibical Professor at Andover, Cincinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This work is one of patient research, diligent study, and ripe experience, being in fact the life work of the author.

It will treat of 1. The comm on popular objections to the Bible at the present day. What the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it.

2. The evidences upon which we receive the Sacred Books, and description of the Ancient Manuscripts of the New Testament, with fac-simile illustrations.

3. Brief Biographies of 100 Ancient Witnesses to the New Testament, whose testimony is most important, much of it cited in this great work.

4. The testimony for the Historical Books, and a full examination, separately, of the four Gospels.

5. The Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments of Gospels supposed to be lost.

6. Modern substitutes for the Gospel History, with an examination of the works of Strauss, Weisse, Gfrorer, Bruno Bauer, F. C. Bauer, Renan, and Schenckel, intending to meet the undermining process with regard to the authority of Scripture, so prevalent at the present day.

7. Acts of the Apostles, the Apocryphal Acts and the fourteen Epistles of Paul. The Catholic and the Apocryphal Epistles. Revelation of St. John, and the Apocryphal Revelations.

8. The Bible Prophets and the Classical Oracles contrasted.

9. The Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

It is a work of real value, not sectarian at all, not even Theological, but is just what it purports to be, a History of the Books of the Bible, sufficiently critical to meet the wants of the Professor, the Clergyman and the Student, and yet so simplified as to be the book needed by every Family and every Sunday School Teacher as the Companion of the Bible.

This book is new and fresh from the pen of the author, who has long been urged to its preparation by Presidents of Colleges, and leading Ministers and Scholars of the various christian denominations, and has given his best energies to its completion.

It contains about 600 pages octavo, printed from new and beautiful clear type, selected expressly for this work, illustrated with a fine steel portrait of the author, fac-similes of the early manuscripts on which the Bible was written, very curious and interesting, and other full page illustrative engravings, all in the highest style of engraving, by the best artists in the country. It is one of the most popular books ever published. It will be furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial

Extra English Cloth Binding for the low price of.....$3 50
Fine Leather Library Binding.....4 00
Fine English Half Calf Binding.....5 00

Sold by subscription only. Those ordering will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the descriptions in every particular. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO. Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnat, O. & St. Louis, Mo.
February 22—4m

THERE IS NO

RMANURE

SO PERMANENT AS

ARAW BONES,

FROM WHICH IS MADE

WHANN'S

WRAW BONE Super-Phosphate.

Warranted Perfectly Pure and Free from Adulteration.

BEstablished as an excellent Fertilizer by years of constant use, and highly recommended by all who have used it as

ONA Great Crop Producer,

AND PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL.

Every Farmer Should Use It.

ESFOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

WALTON, WHANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,
Wilmington, Del.

E. T. EVANS. AGENT,
Feb 15—1y Middletown, Del.

PENINSULAR MACHINE WORKS.

J. THOMAS BUDD,

MANUFACURER OF

Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Pelton's Triple Geared Horse Powers, McCorkle Gang Plow, Cultivator and Corn Planter, Pennington's Improved Reaper, Buckeye Steel Tooth Self-Delivery Horse Rake, Montgomery's Celebrated Rockaway Grain Fan, Gale's Lever Cutting Boxes,

☞ *Forgings and Castings of all kinds, Iron Railings of a variety of new and beautiful patterns.*

Sole Owner of Noblett's Patent Iron Railing for Yards and Cemetery Lots.

Verandah and Porch Railings of various Patterns.

Hitching Posts, Cellar Gratings, Gearing and Mill Work.

☞ Jobbing promptly executed. Orders by mail punctually filled.
January 4—tf

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to cultivate, on shares, a Farm of 212 acres, in Northumberland county, Va. There is a large two-story Brick House, in good repair, new Barn, Corn Houses, Ice House, &c. on the premises, all of which the tenant can use. It is within one mile of a Steamboat Landing, three miles from Heathsville, the county town, and is perfectly healthy. Nearly all the land is cleared and well fenced. It is suitable for raising grain, and has always brought good crops. Some capital will be required to stock and work the farm.

Apply to Dr. D. R. HAGNER,
Washington, D. C.
Or E. S. JONES,
Feb 1—8w Cecilton, Md.

OLD NEWSPAPERS, fifty cents a hundred, for sale at this office.
February 1 tf.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

HAVING completed our arrangements for the following year, we are now prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and the public in general in the assortment and prices of our usual large line of well selected Goods, consisting in part as follows:

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE & AMOSKEAG
FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

Utica 5-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings. Atlantic A, New Market R R. Pacific and Salmon Falls

Heavy Brown Shirtings.

Pocasset 40 inch, and Indian Head 6-4 Brown Sheetings.

Merrimac, Cocheco, American, Sprague, Oriental, Richmond and Conestoga Prints; besides a full assortment of the best makes American Printed Delaines.

☞ A few pieces of those EXTRA HEAVY KERSEYS at the old price.

An unusually large and attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Alpacas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Notions, Balmoral Skirts, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Over Shoes, Men's and Boys' Extra Heavy Leather Boots and Brogans, Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmorals and Over Shoes.

A Full Assortment of Groceries,

Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Stoneware, Earthenware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Paint Brushes, &c. All of which we offer at the very lowest market rates, and cordially invite all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble whatever to show our goods.

The credit system having been recently reduced among the Wholesale Merchants and Jobbers of the cities almost to a cash basis, our terms hereafter will be SIX MONTHS CREDIT, OR FIVE PER CENT OFF FOR CASH on all sums over $1.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Febuary 8 Middletown.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

☞ FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.☜

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

207 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.
January 25—1y

E. T. EVANS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

GRAIN,
LUMBER,
COAL,
BUILDING LIME,
BRICKS,
HAIR,
CEMENT,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

TIMOTHY SEED,
CLOVER SEED,
LAND and CALCINED PLASTER,
LAND LIME,
GUANOS,
SUPER-PHOSPATES, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

OPPOSITE

DELAWARE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
January 4, 1868—tf

JOB PRINTING.

Having received a large supply of new and beautiful type, we are prepared to do Job Work of every description, from the finest and most delicate card, to the largest and most showy poster.

ORDERS FOR
CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
FUNERAL NOTICES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL TICKETS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES, BILL-HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
HORSE BILLS, &c. &c.

will be promptly attended to, at moderate rates.

☞ Printing done in GOLD, BRONZE, and all kinds of FANCY COLORS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
The Transcript Office,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 25—tf

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

Back Gammon Boards,
CHESS & CHECKER MEN,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils, and
Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—
New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mm'e. Demorest's Magazines.

☞ A large variety of Fancy Articles. ☜
Call and examine, at
D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

S. W. ROBERTS,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronge he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR,
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT,
GEM, OUR PARLOR.

Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail. ☜

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.
Middletown, January 4, 1868—1y

TO THE READERS
OF
The Middletown Transcript.

A WELL KNOWN wit once said: Clothes do not make the man, but they do very much to make him look respectable after he is made. Men are always apt to judge others by their external appearance, and justly so, for neatness of person is just as much the characteristic of a gentleman as a high sense of honor or unquestionable veracity; in this view, therefore, it behooves every man not only to procure good clothing but to have it made in the most elegant and fashionable shape, and we know of no establishment in town which better insures these desirable qualities than

WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,
Main Street, Middletown, Del.

N. B.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept constantly on hand and made to order.
January 25—m

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,

Graining, China Glossing, Calcemining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
January 11—6m

Middletown Carriage Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.

WE keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen and use only the best material.

☞ Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

All work warranted. Jan 4—tf

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Company will be held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on *Monday, March 16th,* at 3 o'clock, P. M. to elect Seven Directors, at which time a payment of $1 per share will be due and required.

By order of Commissioners,
J. THOMAS BUDD,
Fec 15—tm Secretary.

AUCTIONEERING.

THE undersigned, having taken out a license, offers his services to the citizens of New Castle and the adjoining counties as Auctioneer. All orders will receive prompt attention. Best references given. Address

WM. J. LANK,
Feb 15—1m* Townsend, Delaware.

E. REYNOLDS,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases, &c. carefully and promptly prepared.
Feb 1—tf

GEORGE GRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, New Castle, Delaware.
January 18—3m

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES,
AND
NEW STYLES.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia with a stock of goods of great variety of styles and qualities, being selected with an eye single to the tastes and wishes of the people generally. Our stock of

Muslins being entirely New,

we can offer great bargains in

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMASUTTA

and all leading makes of Bleached Goods. Also, standard Brown Muslins, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings.

☞ We are offering our FALL and WINTER GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES such as

Ladies Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cassimeres,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Vests,
Gents' Knit Shirts.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,

all being purchased from manufacturers.

☞ ALL WE ASK IS TRIAL, AND SHOW GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE. ☜

NAUDAIN & BRO.
Jan 25—1y Middletown

LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE,
HEMLOCK,
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,
ALL SIZES.
WHITE PINE BOARDS,
HEMLOCK "
OAK PLANK,
WHITE PINE DO.
WHITE PINE SIDING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
HEMLOCK "
PLASTERING LATHES.
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Building Hardware,

☞ NAILS AND SPECIALITIES. ☜

BRICKS,
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE, VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 25—tf

200 Tons Lehigh Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Locust Mountain Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Shamokin Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

200 Bushels Prime Clover Seed,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

50 Bus Prime Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

1000 Bus Wilmington Ground Plaster,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.
Jan 25-tf

DR. JULIEN J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del. respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

☞ A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.
January 4, 1868—1y

ODESSA NURSERIES.

WE are now offering for sale, for Spring Planting, 1868, No. 1 Plants of the

BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
CURRANT and
GRAPE VINES,

by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, all of which will be warranted genuine and true to name.

Also, Osage Orange Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Early Goodrich Potatoes.

POLK & HYATT,
January 25—3m Odessa, Del.

TO FARMERS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS, of Prime Quality, for sale.—Apply to ANDREW HUSHABECK,
Feb 1—tf Middletown, Del.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

ALL lovers of good Oysters should call at G Johnson's Oyster House, Catherine street, Middletown. Families and parties supplied at $2.00 per gallon. Don't forget the place.

G. JOHNSON'S OYSTER HOUSE,
Catherine Street, Middletown.
Jan 4.—y.

Public Affairs.

The Credit System.

From the U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.

It is our purpose to portray the pecuniary and moral evils which the Credit System inflicts on the whole community, considered in the relation of consumers; evils which, we believe, are very imperfectly realized or appreciated.

We are tolerably familiar with the real or reputed advantages of the Credit System. But over against these asserted advantages, which are monopolized cheifly by individuals, must be placed unquestioned evils, which may escape our notice, because they are divided amongst the whole community.

It is to the system of mercantile credits that we owe all the bankruptcies that occur;—amounting to from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of all persons engaged in mercantile pursuits. The existence of credit compels good customers to pay for losses incurred by bad ones. It makes it possible for swindling to become a branch of business, by the opportunities it affords for the unprincipled to prey upon the industrious. It taxes labor to the amount of many millions annually, no man being able to sell as low for credit as for cash. This additional tax, occasioned by bad debts, delay in payment, and expense in collecting contingent and doubtful debts, is finally paid by the consumer. It causes capital to become unproductive. By long credits, capital is withdrawn from the hands of the productive merchant and mechanic, with whom it would bring quick returns, and becomes inactive in the hands of a delinquent debtor. It spreads a network of credit over the whole community, one credit necessitating another; thus diffusing widely the evils incident to the relation of debtor and creditor, until these evils culminate in the periodical commercial crises, in moral and financial ruin.

Indeed the financial crisis may be called the happy death of the Credit System. It is that to which it leads, its natural and suitable end. Credit naturally stimulates prices by facilitating sales; increased demand, whether occasioned by the extension of credits or the abundance of money, being always followed by the appreciation of commodities; and appreciation is followed by speculation, and speculation by bankruptcy and universal distrust, which annihilates for a time all credit. And such bankruptcy, with all the distress and ruin of character which accompany it, would be cheaply purchased if it would occasion not merely a temporary suspension, but a lasting destruction of all private and mercantile credits. Whoever might have reason to lament such destruction, all consumers would have reason to rejoice.

The large percentage of bankrupts among mercantile men, proves that there is some radical defect in the Credit System. Of the amount of this percentage, all persons who have been long engaged in mercantile life have formed an opinion. Sometimes this opinion is only a surmise, produced by the successive repetition every few years of the spectacle of financial ruin so general, that bankruptcy among the merchants of their acquaintance is the rule, and solvency is the exception. But many accurate estimates have been made, based on the statistics of different mercantile communities.

In the year 1800 a list was made of every merchant doing business on Long Wharf, Boston. In 1840 a similar list was made, and when the two were compared, it was found that only five in one hundred had not either failed or died destitute of property. A director of the Union Bank of Boston, which was started in 1798, states, that of a thousand persons, who opened accounts with the Bank at that time, all except fifty, in forty years, had faild or died without property. Of bank directors, more than one-third were found to have failed in forty years. Such was the percentage of bankrupts among the most substantial merchants of Boston, and at a time when the system of credits was comparatively undeveloped; when business was conducted on better principles than it is now.

Now to what were these failures, and all failures, due? Simply to the fact that these merchants made promises to pay, and then failed to pay. They ran in debt, and when their obligations matured, they were unable to meet them. No man can possibly be bankrupt, who does not run in debt. With solvency in business, it is somewhat the same as it is with solvency of character: we may act in such a way as will make it impossible for us to be despised, and inevitable that we shall be respected. So we may transact business in such a way as will make it impossible for us to fail. It is by never taking or giving credit.

The Tertium Quids.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The newest political rumor afloat here is that arrangements are on foot for a third party, to be composed of the Conservative Republicans who were turned out of the Republican State Convention, and such of the Conservative Democrats as may choose to come in. Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Thurlow Weed, and other veterans of the same school, are said to be engineering the movement. A manifesto, setting forth their plans and principles, will make its appearance in the course of a few days. It is said, furthermore, that this new movement is intended not to operate against General Grant, but rather to render his election all the more sure, by securing for him the State of New York, which gave, at the last election, between forty and fifty thousand majority against the Radicals. That is the programme, as it is outlined to me by a well-informed party. How it is to be carried out and what success is to attend it, are things which remain to be seen.

The month of March, 1868, will exhibit two wonderful events—the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union.

An illicit distiller in Chicago kept the revenue officers away by posting the sign "small-pox" over his door.

Mode of Proceedure in Impeachment.

The proceedings in trials of impeachment have now become of great interest, in view of the arraignment of the President for trial, and we give the following as the *modus operandi* from the New York *Times'* Washington correspondence:

It will be the duty of the House, as soon as the resolution of impeachment is found, to appoint a board of managers, whose duty it will be to proceed to the Senate, and, in the name of the House of Representatives, impeach the President at the bar of that body, and ask them to appoint a time for the hearing of the case, and inform the Senate that they will in due time present articles of impeachment. It will then be the duty of the Senate to organize as a high court of impeachment, and, upon the reception of the articles from the House, issue its warrant, taking jurisdiction of the case and requiring the President to appear and answer.

It is not necessary that he should respond in person, and he will probably answer by his attorneys. It is yet too early to say who they will be. Chief Justice Chase will preside, and the Senate will sit as a jury. They will establish rules regarding argument and evidence, and must establish all points of law without debate. The rules for proceeding in impeachment trials are well established. In 1831, in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, the Senate made an elaborate investigation into all the precedents, and established a full course of rules for the government of such cases. These rules have since been applied in one or more cases, and it will not be necessary to spend any time in preliminary matters, further than to organize promptly as a court.

While the Senate is sitting as a court of impeachment, the House of Representatives is constructively present, and can do no legislative business. The House acts as prosecutor in the case. As to the length of the trial, it is the belief that it will be very brief. It is thought that it should not last over two weeks at the outside. The President, however, will seek for much greater delay. He will demand time for preparation, and his friends assert that he can delay the trial until the end of his term. Chief Justice Chase is pretty thoroughly occupied in the Supreme Court, and in addition he is expected to preside at the trial of Jefferson Davis, on the 22d proximo. These engagements may possibly delay the commencement of the trial, but it is almost certain that it will be so urgently pushed that it will take precedence of all other business.

The Senate consists of forty-three Republicans and ten Democratic Conservatives. By a provision of the Constitution "no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present," which in the present case, would be thirty-six, so that the Republicans have enough votes to insure the conviction of the President and seven votes to spare, if every Senator who is elected as a Republican shall allow his political hostility to President Johnson to overcome his sense of duty.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special claims that Messrs. Trumbull, Fessenden, Anthony, Tipton, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey and Sherman, republican members, will vote with the democrats on the impeachment question, and that impeachment will be defeated in the Senate, as there is no charge on which to base conviction, and fears are entertained that the measure will be unpopular with the people. The *Herald* as usually miss informed.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.—A letter from Washington says: "There is reason to believe that the Legislature of Maryland will, in a few days, elect a Senator in place of Mr. Thomas, recently denied admission to his seat. There is some talk among members of the Legislature of sending Mr. Thomas back with new credentials, but in the opinion of leading men of the State it would be unwise so to do, in the present emergency, as the Radical Majority in the Senate would thereby be enabled to keep the State out of her just representation perhaps for another year.

A bill is now before the Maryland Legislature to charter a company to establish a steam ferry across the Susquehanna river, between Perryville and Havre de Grace. Since the completion of the railroad bridge there, and the consequent cessation of the trips of the steamer *Maryland*, the people in Cecil and Harford counties have had no regular means of communication, except by means of cars crossing the bridge. This is, of course, very inconvenient, especially so for those having to cross with teams.

There is a company in Camden, N. J., who manufacture a patent waterproof paper, extensively used for building purposes said to be cheap and durable, used in place of shingles, tin, slate, &c., also for weather boarding, walls, ceilings, and even for carpets, that will surpass the oilcloth for durability.

Lucy Purnell, a colored woman, was hanged on Friday, 28th ult. at Snow Hill, Worcester Co., Maryland, for the murder of Hanson Robins, a colored man with whom she lived. The crime was committed two years ago. She confessed her guilt.

It is reported from Michigan that the number of buffalo robes this year will be only half that usually gathered. Nearly all prairie furs will be supplied in smaller quantities than usual, only rats and mink showing an increase.

Bismarck brown, as a favorite fashionable color, has been cast aside in Paris for the Metternich green.

Greely says, the man who pays more for his shop rent than for advertising, don't know his business.

The German Emigration Society says that 115,820 Germans came to New York last year.

Utah owes nothing, and has $16,000 in its treasury.

W. M. KENNARD,

OF THE WELL KNOWN

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

306 Market Street, Wilmington,

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

GOODS

ever displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

Purchasing from first Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,

PLENTY OF LIGHT,

No Misrepresentation of Goods,

AND LOW PRICES

&c. are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers.

January 4, 1868—6m

The Knickerbocker Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

(CASH ASSETS $3,000,000.)

IS one of the soundest Institutions of the kind in America,, as its per cent. of assets to liabilities show.

During its existence it has issued policies upon the lives of more than 23,000 persons, and has paid, in losses, over $500,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe investment of its funds, characterize the management of this Company.

POLICIES,

Issued granted for any amount from $500 up to $25,000, upon a single life from the age of 14 to 60.

Premiums are payable annually, or quarterly, in cash; or the party may give a note for a portion, if the annual premium is not less than $50.

DIVIDENDS.

The business of this Company being MUTUAL, profits are divided among the policy holders.—Dividends payable in cash, or added to policy, or applied to the reduction of premium notes. A Policy on which the Company has received three annual premiums is entitled to three years' dividends on the first of January following the receipt of the last payment. The second dividend is declared on the first of January following the receipt of three more premiums, and so on. (The dividend on the last is as large as that on the first, which makes an average of eighteen months.)

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT,

Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

Co-Partnership Notice.

I HAVE this day taken my son, T. W. BUCKE, with me in the Iron Foundry and Machine Business, under the firm and title of WILLIAM L. BUCKE & SON.

Middletown, January 1, 1868.

We intend carrying on the business and giving to it the whole attention of experienced and practical men.

Castings of all kinds, large and small, made to order at short notice.

We keep on hand, and are manufacturing, Plow Castings of every variety, which we will sell, wholesale and retail, so *LOW for the CASH* as to make it an object for dealers and farmers to call on us.

In our Machine Shop we have facilities for doing work of every description.

Particular attention given to Repairing Cotton, Woolen and Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, and Mill Work generally.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,

Founders and Machinists.

WM. L. BUCKE. T. W. BUCKE.

January 4, 1868—tf

DR. MUSGROVE,

DENTIST,

ELKTON, MARYLAND,

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted without Pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS; or by the latest improvement —the SPRAY PRODUCER, formed by Rigoline or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be excavated preparatory to filling. Also, for PAINLESS removal of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.

Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y

MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms. Jan. 4—6mo.

H. Richmond Chamberlaine,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Maine Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.

January 18—1y

Middletown Furniture Warerooms.

JOSEPH H. ENOS

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of FURNITURE suitable to the market, consisting of

COTTAGE SUITS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,

Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, &c.

ALSO

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all kinds and styles; Metallic Caskets; Patent Burial Cases to order. Jan.4.tf.

BOOKS FOR WINTER READING.

NOTE.—Any of the books named below will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on reciept of the price attached to each.

PUBLISHED BY

HURD & HOUGHTON,

459 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

1. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK.

Santa Fe and back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

"It is a lively, descriptive history of the country passed through, imparting much valuable information, and makes a capital companion to the Across the Continet, and other books of inter-continental travel of the past few years."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

2. FOUR YEARS AMONG THE SPANISH-AMERICANS.

By Hon. F. Hassaurek, late U. S. Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"The subject is full of interest, and we commend the volume to our readers as one of the best of the year for information."—*Press, Hartford, Connecticut.*

"The result is a work which for its wealth of information, for its broad spirit of philosophy, is seldom equalled. In style it is graphic and nervous. The description of the ascent of Chimborazo is a fine specimen of vivacious narrative, while the portraiture of Spanish-American character and life, as displayed in the cities and the country, is minute, and evidently faithful."—*Express, Albany.*

3. ITALIAN JOURNEYS.

By William D. Howells, Author of Venetian Life. 1 vol. crown 8vo., price $2.

"Since the days of Montaigne and Lord Herbert of Cherbury (not to mention James Howell again) no traveller in Italy has written more entertaining accounts of his journey than our countryman, Mr. Howells, whose Venetian Life we noticed some months ago."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

"There is in all Mr. Howells writes a freshness and sincerity, a quiet and perfect renunciation of pretence, a subtle and strong humor, a liveliness of description, combined with a grave and selfpossessed calmness, which make the expression of opinion, the narration of fact, the utterance of emotion, or the bubbling out of an irrepressible sense of the ludicrous alike charming. There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable, and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

4. VENETIAN LIFE.

By William D. Howells. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"Seldom a writer makes so broad and fine a mark with his first pen-stroke as Mr. Howells, our late accomplished Consul at Venice, made with his Venetian Life. The critics found so much to praise in this book that for once they forget their avocation and paused to admire and enjoy instead of hastening to point out the defects and faults."—*Liberal Christian.*

5. THE TURK AND THE GREEK;

Or, Creeds, Races, Society, and Scenery in Turkey and Greece, and the Isles of Greece. By S. G. W. Benjamin. 1 vol. 12mo, price $1.75.

"Everybody wishes a small volume of facile, graceful, mobile prose, we commend him to these rather miscellaneous, yet entertaining pages."—*New York Independent.*

"The style of this book is that of an easy narrative, the sympathies are those of a right minded American, and the predictions are shared in common with intelligent observers everywhere."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"The author's account of Greece is not flattering, but no doubt it is true."—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

6. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER.

By Belle Otis. 1 vol. 16mo, price $1. 25.

"The diary is apparently truthfully written; it indicates some very queer facts for the reformer and economist, some phases of familiar experience, of which a popular novelist might well avail himself, and is a memoir of a kind of life about which many people know little."—*Transcript, Boston.*

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is "Belle Otis," and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belongs to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

7. THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole, in the schooner United States, By Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commander of the Expedition. Embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White, and others, from Dr. Hayes' Sketches, three full-page charts, twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol. 8vo., price, cloth, $3.75; half calf, $6.

"He has called the most significant facts, the most picturesque scenes the most dramatic and pathetic incidents from this diurnal record and woven them into a consecutive, pleasing, and impressive history."—*Boston Transcript.*

8. OLD ENGLAND:

Its Scenery, Art, and People. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. 1 vol. 16mo, price, $2.

"It pleasantly revives our choicest memories of England, and suggests motives and means for a more enjoyable and instructive sojourn than our rapid countrymen usually devote to the land of their fathers."—*Transcript, Boston.*

9. HOMESPUN; OR, FIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS AGO.

By Thomas Backland. 1 vol. 16mo. price, in cloth, $1. 75.

"The description of the landscape on a rainy day, the country Sabbath, the babbling brook at even-tide, the rich glories of Summer, and the mellow, softening beauties of autumn, are wrought with exquisite skill."—*Journal, Albany.*

10. POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE.

By Phebe Cary. 1 vol. 16mo. price, $1. 50.

"We do not often meet with a more satisfactory and comforting little collection of poems than the unpretending volume just published by Hurd & Houghton of the Phebe Cary's Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love. They are utterances of a truly chastened spirit, submissive but not sad, full of hope as well as acquiescence, of patience rather than passiveness."—*Republican, Springfield.*

For sale by all Booksellers.

January 25.

LEND ME YOUR COUNTENANCE.

IF you want a good likeness of yourself or family call at

HORNING'S MAMMOTH CAR,

Middletown, Del.,

where you will get pictures from the beautiful little Pearl Ferrotype to the life-size Photograph.

All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerrotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

A profile will be shown before the pictures are finished.

A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

It will afford us pleasure to have you call and examine specimens.

January 4—tf J. M. HORNING.

First Class Boarding House.

NO. 76 SHARP STREET,

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Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot, and three squares from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharf.

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders. Jan. 4.—y.

Louisa Muhlbach's Historical Novels.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAVE just published, *The Empress Josephine.* An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

The Daughter of an Empress. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth $2.

Marie Antoinette and Her Son. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

Joseph II. and His Court. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $2.

Frederick the Great and His Court. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 434pp. Cloth, $2.

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PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS.

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"As purely literary works, these historical romances possess a high degree of merit. They read like genuine histories."—*Catholic World.*

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"We regard these books as among the best and most entertaining novels of the day."—*Springfield Republican.*

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"No one can peruse them without conceding the author's great skill in grasping and delineating the characters which figure conspicuously in them.

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IV.—THEY ARE HISTORICALLY CORRECT.

"Historically correct, and as entertaining as many of the volumes of Sir Walter Scott."—*Providence Herald.*

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"It has agreeably surprised readers to find a new writer with such constructive genius and knowledge of character as Louisa Muhlbach possesses."—*Public Ledger.*

"Each succeeding novel adds to Mrs. Mundt's reputation as a writer of historic fiction."—*N. Y. Times.*

VI.—THEY ARE FULL OF IMAGINATION.

"She is not only the skillful joiner, but a neat-handed artizan."—*Christian Witness.*

"There is seldom any straining after effect, but it is really wonderful how Madame Mundt manages to sustain and increase the interest to the end."—*City Item.*

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VII.—THEY CONTAIN ANECDOTES OF COURTS.

"Scottish history offered no fresher and more romantic material to the magic working hand of Sir Walter Scott than she finds in the annals of the German Courts."—*Evening Gazette.*

"There are not be found anywhere in human annals, unused, such magnificent, such superabundant materials for romance, as clog the chronicles of the Prussian and Austrian courts of the 18th century. By their dress, their manners, their modes of thought, their language, they are almost as much separated from us as if they had lived one thousand years ago."—*Observer.*

VIII.—THEY TELL ABOUT EMPERORS, KINGS, AND QUEENS.

"We learn from her not only how Frederick William and Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, Voltaire, Rousseau, Baron Trenck, the Empress Catherine, walked and talked in their grand *robes*, but how they powdered their hair, flirted, and took tea."—*Register.*

"The choice of her subjects exhibitis her genius. She takes the time of Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, for example, and upon the background of the facts which the chronicles of the periods afford, she embroiders the bright and sombre colors, the light and shade of her fiction, with the skill of a consumate artist."—*The Eagle.*

IX.—THE STYLE IS INTERESTING.

"The style of this writer for purity, perspicuity, and elegance, is something greatly to be commended. It is free from imitations, mannerisms, and tricks of every kind."—*The Argus.*

"The translations do justice to the vivid, piquant style of the original; and the story is full of movement and crowded with instructive and entertaining incident."—*The Chicago Post.*

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"Our people seem to have stopped reading French novels, and English works are complained of as dull. Miss. Muhlbach precisely supplies the public want.

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Either of the Novels sent free by mail to any address on receipt of price.

January 18—1m.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore, for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

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January 4, 1868—6m

LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to THOS. MURRAY,

Jan. 4.—y. At the Stables.

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice:

	NORTH.		
Leave Crisfield,		8 00 A. M.	6 00 P. M.
" Marion,		8 20	
" Kingston,		8 40	
" Westover,		9 00	
" Princess Anne,		9 35	6 45
" Eden		9 55	
" Forktown		10 05	
" Salisbury		10 30	7 20
" Delmar		10 45	
" Laurel		11 05	
" Seaford		11 25	8 05
" Bridgeville		11 45	
" Greenwood		11 55 A. M.	
" Farmington		12 05 P. M.	
" Harrington	7 00	12 30 P. M.	9 00
" Felton	7 15	12 45	
" Canterbury	7 20	12 50	
" Wil. Grove	7 25	12 55	
" Camden	7 35	1 05	
Dover "	7 55	1 25	9 40
" Moorton	8 05	1 35	
" Brenford	8 15	1 45	
" Smyrna	8 10	1 40	9 50
" Clayton	8 25	1 55	10 05
" Sassafras R	8 30	2 00	
" Blackbird	8 40	2 10	
" Townsend	8 50	2 20	
" Middleto'n	9 05	2 35	10 40
" Mt Pleasant	9 15	2 45	
" St Georges	9 30	3 00	
" Bear	9 40	3 10	
" New Castle	10 00	3 30	11 25
Arrive Wilm.	10 25	3 50	11 45
" Philad'a	11 55	5 25 P. M.	1 20 A. M.
" Baltimore	1 15 PM	8 00 P. M.	3 15 A. M.
	SOUTH.		
Leave Philad'a	11 00 P. M.	8 30 A. M.	4 30 P. M.
" Baltimore	9 00	7 25	2 15
" Wilm	12 30 A.M.	10 15	6 00
" New Castle	12 50	10 40	6 20
" Bear		10 55	6 40
" St Georges		11 15	6 55
" Mt Pleasant		11 25	7 05
" Middleto'n	1 40	11 45	7 20
" Townsend		11 55	7 30
" Blackbird		12 00	7 35
" Sassafras		12 10	7 45
" Clayton	2 05	12 15	7 55
Arrive Smyrna		12 25	8 05
Leave Brenford		12 20	8 00
" Moorton		12 30	8 05
" Dover	2 30	12 50	8 30
" Camden		1 00	8 40
" Wil. Grove		1 05	8 45
" Canterbury		1 10	8 50
" Felton		1 20	9 00
" Harrington	3 20	1 45	9 20
" Farmington		1 55	
" Greenwood		2 05	
" Bridgeville		2 15	
" Seaford	4 10	2 35	
" Laurel		2 55	
" Delmar		3 10	
" Salisbury	5 00	3 40	
" Forktown		3 50	
" Eden		4 00	
" Princess Anne	5 35	4 35	
" Westover		4 55	
" Kingston		5 10	
" Marion		5 25	
Arrive Crisfield	6 20 A. M.	5 45	

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.—Leave Philadelphia 6 00 P. M. and Wilmington 7 40 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 12 00 noon, and 7 40 P. M. Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 A. M. and 2 00 and 10 05 P. M., to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 6 00 P. M., and Wilmington going South at 12 30 A. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let off passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Railroad, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning, at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless trains are delayed.

E. Q. SEWALL,

Jan 4 Superintendent Delaware R. R.

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash,

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

Recommended by Booth & Garrett, Chemists, Philadelphia, Williams & Moss, Chemists, Philadelphia, C. Elton Buck, Chemist, New York. And by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,

79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Also, by JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,

Jan 4—1y Middletown, Del.

Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

BOYS' JACKETS, COATS and PANTS, Men's Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

Men's & Boy's Clothing in the City

together with a superior stock of

Piece Goods for Custom Work,

at less than gold rates.

Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BRO'S. & CO.,

Marble Hall Clothing House,

40 West Baltimore Street.

Jan 4—1y BALTIMORE, MD.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

Isaac Albertson . . . . . Proprietor.

This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y

J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at city prices. Jan 4

JUST received a fresh supply of 2000 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour. Also, a large stock of Dried Fruit, consisting of Raisins, Citron, Currants, &c.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

January 11

1868. THE WORLD. 1868.

AT the opening of the year 1868, THE WORLD challenges, more confidently than ever, the sympathy and support of all patriotic citizens. A glorious work has been gloriously begun.—Deep already answers to deep. The long fidelity of this journal to the cause of Liberty protected by Law stands nobly vindicated in a splendor of victory shining from Maine to California. Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, have thundered forth their verdict upon the misrule and the madness of the Past. But much more still remains to be done. Never was the peril of the country greater. The Radical party still decrees the death of representative self-government in ten sovereign States. Armed with Negro Suffrage, it desperately grasps at a permanent lease of power, in defiance of public opinion, at the cost of enormous taxes and of crippled industries, at the cost of Union and Peace.

To the great battle still to be fought THE WORLD will give all its efforts, all its energies. It asks of its friends in their turn as much; its asks of them more readers and a wider influence. It asks this with confidence in its claims as a newspaper and as an organ of opinion.

The chief use of a newspaper is to give its readers

ALL THE NEWS.

For this the facilities of THE WORLD are unsurpassed by any journal in the United States. It seeks to excel by an accuracy and candor, a spirit and freshness in its news columns which shall commend it to the readers of whatever party, sect, creed, or place.

As an organ of opinion, The World is the unflinching champion of

A LIBERAL, PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY,

whereof the corner-stone is freedom restrained by Justice; Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of Justice being to protect Freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of needlesome temperance laws; in his Right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom in every section of the country from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections. This large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interests of the country and of the human race.

A paper published in the metropolis is naturally looked to for careful Market Reports, authentic information, and intelligent discussions relating to

TRADE, COMMERCE, AND FINANCE.

In these features The World invites comparison with any other journal.

EDITIONS.

THE WEEKLY WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now *printed wholly in large type*, and (since its union with the New York *Argus*) has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one, Published Wednesday.

1. Its market Reports embrace the New-York Albany, Brighton, and Cambridge Live Stock Markets; the New-York County Produce and General Produce Markets; special and valuable Hop Intelligence: a new and enlarged department of Agricultural Reading, which will include a valuable series of papers on the Science and Practice of American Agriculture; altogether comprising an unrivalled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock